



SAN FRANCISCO HISTORY ROOM



SAN FRANCISCO
PUBLIC LIBRARY


SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1223 90158 9300

REFERENCE BOOK

Not to be taken from the Library

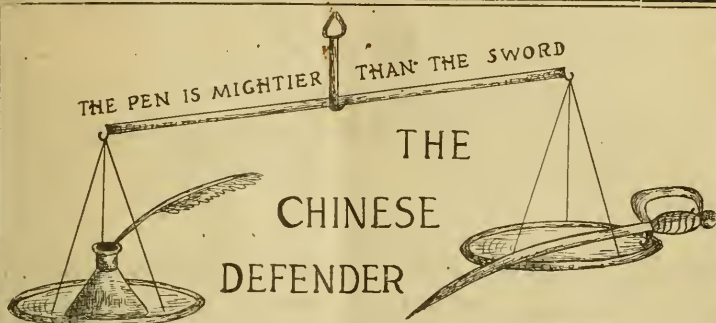


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
California State Library Califa/LSTA Grant

<http://archive.org/details/chinesedefender11910>







Published monthly by

**THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.,**
912 GRANT AVE.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Endosed by The Chinese League of Justice of America.

AUGUST, 1910.

Vol. 1

No. 1.

Subscription Price 35 cents a year.

BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION.

The publishing last fall of "Bulletin No. 1" of the Chinese League of Justice of America, which our friends will doubtless remember, seemed to fill such a long-felt want, that at first a continuance of the "Bulletins" was planned. However, for various reasons, the publication of the Bulletins was discontinued, and a number of us - interested in the League of Justice - have finally decided to launch this monthly pamphlet upon the journalistic waves. We feel that it is needed and can do much good. The Chinese in America have no way, as far as printer's ink is concerned, of defending themselves or expressing themselves before the American public, except as the daily papers occasionally see fit to state the Chinese view of matters, and even such publication by the newspapers is often at variance with the true state of affairs, or contains wrong assumptions.

We ask the support of our friends in this venture, and will gladly welcome any suggestion or contributions. In due course of time, we hope to enlarge. We trust you will wish us luck and a "bon voyage".

CHINESE LABOR

The report of California State Labor Commissioner MacKenzie recently made as to Oriental labor conditions in California, has received considerable attention from the public press. This investigation of labor conditions was ordered by the California Legislature, upon the request of the Labor Unions, and has been a very thorough and careful one. Commissioner MacKenzie finds, as a result of his labors, that Oriental labor in some form is absolutely essential for the continuance and development of the agricultural industry of California. Needless to say, this result is somewhat at variance with what the Labor bodies predicted would be shown by the investigation, and they naturally are considerably agitated over the report - inasmuch as the investigation started at their suggestion. However, those at all versed in labor conditions over the state were not at all surprised at what Commissioner MacKenzie found, fully agreeing with him.

Cont'd on page 3

C 441 -
729128
PERIODICAL
DEPARTMENT
SING FAT CO., INC.

The Famous Oriental Bazaar

S. W. COR. CALIFORNIA ST. AND GRANT AVE.

Chinatown,

San Francisco,

BRANCH



550 So. BROADWAY,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CANTON BAZAAR

SANG CHONG LUNG CO. PROPS.

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL

 **Oriental Art Goods** 

CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES ETC.

616 GRANT AVE.,

Bet. California and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

KONG NAM LOW

FIRST CLASS

CHINESE RESTAURANT

CHOP SUEY, NOODLES, AND TEA.

625¹/₂ GRANT AVENUE,

BET. CALIFORNIA and SACRAMENTO STS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CHINESE PROVERBS

A piece of jade, unless cut, forms no article of utility nor is man perfected without trial.

When the food is dainty, who wants to lay down his chopsticks.

When one is eating one's own, he eats until the tears comes, but when he is eating at other people's expense, he eats himself into a perspiration.

The workman who wishes to do his work well, must first sharpen his tools.

CHINESE LABOR

Cont'd from page 1

Everyone - press and all - seem to agree that if Oriental labor has to be used, that Chinese labor is then the best of all forms of Oriental labor. Says the San Francisco Chronicle:-- "The Japs are utterly undependable and the Hindoos are worse. If we were going to have Oriental labor at all the only proper course would be to repeal the Chinese exclusion act, and exclude the Japanese and Hindoos.

We should then at least have Oriental labor which would keep its contracts." Says the San Francisco Examiner, as to this sort of labor: - "The Chinese are the ideal for this sort of labor".

Dr. Barnard, State fruit commissioner of Indiana, says after viewing the California agricultural districts:-- "Labor should be imported. I do not believe there is another way by which the orchardists in these sections will find their industry profitable. Chinese appear to me the only available competent labor for such work, and I think it will not be long before everybody here realizes this necessity, and agrees to the removal of the ban on the importation of Oriental labor".

There is no doubt but that Oriental labor is needed - and the need is not confined to California alone. Says the Portland Oregonian:-- "The fact of the matter is that agriculture in California must come to a standstill unless labor in some form is made more abundant, and Orientals seem to offer the most practicable supply". There recently appeared in the newspapers a telegram from Tacoma, Washington, stating that 20,000 laborers were needed in various industries throughout Washinton - by the railroads, loggers, orchardists and farmers. Idaho and Oregon need more laborers; so also does the middle west. Housewives everywhere are seeking Chinese cooks and servants

everywhere are Chinese laborers desired. Repeal the exclusion act and allow Chinese laborers to come in and part of the problem of the "high cost of living" will in a measure be solved. There must be laborers in greater numbers if the country is to be prosperous.

KIND WORDS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

While we do not wish to seem egoistical still there is so much said as to the danger of associating with Chinese owing to their frightful characteristics, that we take this opportunity of publishing what those who have become well acquainted with Chinese have found.

From Miss Charlotte L. Turner of Wailuku, Hawaii: - I have worked among the Chinese for over 16 years and have found them a most desirable class of people to work for. Have always received profound respect and kindness from them, and never a shadow of impropriety from any among the large number I have been associated with. As a class they are law abiding, quiet citizens

From Miss Bessie Smith of Los Angeles, Cal.--- "In my experience of six years I have never discerned anything but respect and appreciation in the attitude of the Chinese towards myself or any of our forty teachers. I hope you may be successful in at least dispelling some ignorance of matters Chinese".

From Mrs. Lincoln of New York City:-- "As a Chinese Sunday School teacher of 9 years earnest work, I realize a little the noble qualities of the Chinese people, and will realize it more as the years go on I am sure. I want others to realize it also, not for their benefit particularly of the Chinese, but for their own benefit. I find when any one really becomes acquainted with the Chinese, they become their best friends and admirers." **Con'd on page 4**

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

LEADING CHINESE BAZAAR
STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares.

601-611 GRANT AVE.,

Near California Street

San Francisco, . . . California, U. S. A.

HANG FAR LOW CHINESE RESTAURANT AND TEA GARDEN

CHOP SUEY - - - - - NOODLES

733 GRANT AVENUE,

Opposite Commercial St. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL,

THE CHINESE CALENDAR

The Chinese year and calendar is computed by the moon, so that occasionally, as in last year, there are 13 months. The year number is designated according to the reign of the Emperor, this being the 2nd year of Soon Tung. The date August 1st, 1910, is the equivalent to the Chinese date, the 27th day of the 6th month of the 2nd year of Soon Tung. This year six Chinese months have 30 days and six 31 days.

HOW to GET WELL and KEEP SO

**Consultation and Diagnosis
FREE BY CHINESE DOCTOR**

HOLDING CANTON BOARD OF EXAMINERS CERTIFICATE.

All diseases of the Blood. All Nervous affections. All Debilitating condition of either sex. All disordered conditions of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder and all Urinary troubles. **Phone West 8370,**

1379 O'Farrell Street,



LEE TAI BONG

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

KIND WORDS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

Cont'd from page 3

From Mrs. Mitchell of Worcester, Mass.:—"The Chinese are worthy of the best America can give them and will be equally elevated with any nation by what Christianity can do for them. Those who know the Chinese without prejudice are their friends. Those who know them best are their best friends. I am grieved at the ignorance and prejudice of people."

From Miss McClure of San Francisco:—"I have taught a great many young ladies and gentlemen and never have found them any more polite in any way than the Chinese who I teach. They should be held up as models of politeness and kindness to others".

Delegates from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco are planning an extended tour of the Orient, starting very shortly. The purpose of the trip is to look into trade condition, and to develop new business for trade.

Will our friends who have occasion to patronize our advertisers, kindly mention seeing the ad in the "Defender". We will appreciate the favor.

IN DEFENSE OF A CHINESE BOYCOTT

When it was recently asserted that the Chinese people were planning a boycott on American goods in every form as a means of obtaining redress from the hardships that the Immigration officials were heaping upon them, the San Francisco Chronicle condemned such means of obtaining the desired result, and asserted that the Chinese would make a grave mistake.

Thereupon, a prominent Chinese student of San Francisco attempted to have one of the newspapers publish an answer to such article, but they failed to print it as might have been expect-

ed. As the purpose of the "Defender" is to fully set forth the Chinese views on matters of public interest, we publish here the article which the newspaper failed to publish, and which, so it seems to us, was well worthy of publication.

To the Editor,-

Speaking through an Editorial headed "The Chinese Boycott", the "Chronicle" states that the Chinese have erred in regarding the boycott as a weapon to combat the Federal Officials, inasmuch as that the Immigration rules are made under the laws of the United States Government, and that they are "not likely to be modified at local instance, unless some better reason be given than the severity of their enforcement".

It proceeds to say that "what the Chinese should have done was to refer the question to their Envoy at Washington, who would take it up with the State Department" & c. This is exactly what our Chinese did do; not only did they refer the question to their Envoy at Washington, D. C., but that step proving of no avail, they appealed to the commercial bodies of the City of San Francisco, and furthermore sent a representative delegation of their own people to Washington, who laid their plaint before the Commissioner General of Immigration, and to the President of the United States: they even appealed to their prince, when the latter was through San Francisco on his way abroad, asking him to protect them against the studied inconveniences and hardships that they were being subjected to.

Each and all of this proved futile, and thus the Chinese, find themselves driven to the last ditch and are therefore about to raise what they deem, rightly, their only weapon, "the boycott".

IN DEFENSE OF A CHINESE BOYCOTT

Con'd from page 4

Knowing as they do, and as the Chronicle states, "that the Immigration Rules are made under authority of law by the United States Government", and knowing furthermore that this is a government by the people and for the people, and realizing that the representative of the people, the Government, is utterly deaf to their prayers and appeals for relief, they have now resolved, come what may, to attract and enlist, if possible, the sympathy of the people of the United States, by the only weapon left in their grasp, "the boycott". This weapon, as centuries of experience has taught us, reaches the heart, and even the mind, through the pocket, "the almighty dollar".

We, like yourselves, want no boycott, no crusade of any description; we want your goodwill - you already have ours; but in order to keep it, give us at least a "square deal".

The boycott is not yet on, but the forces that are leading straight to it, are moving rapidly both here in America, and throughout the Chinese Empire. You can help us. Will you?

PERSONAL NOTES

Rev. Jee Gam, Pastor of the Chinese Congregational Church of San Francisco, and who recently suffered a severe stroke of paralysis, started for China on July 6th, but died after being out but a few days. His body was taken on to China. He was probably one of the best known Chinese Missionary workers in the United States, and had been in California some 40 years. Two of his sons have secured position in the Chinese Government colleges. Mr. Chin Toy is now acting as Pastor of the Church.

"NANKING" FOOK WOH CO., Inc.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

ORIENTAL ARTS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

N. W. Cor. GRANT AVENUE

AND

SACRAMENTO ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO, - - - CAL.

DR. ONG TING SHEW

Chinese Tea & Herb Sanitarium

Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese herbs over 1000 varieties being used.

11-13 BRENHAM PLACE,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GIM HEE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHINESE JEWELRY

PEARL AND GOLD RINGS, BRACELETS,

ORNAMENTS.

805 GRANT AVENUE,

San Francisco, Calif.

*When next in San Francisco try
a meal at the*

NEW CANTON RESTAURANT,

564 Grant Ave.,

near cor. of California St.,

San Francisco, Cal.

WHY THE CHINESE COMPLAIN OF THE IMMIGRATION RULES.

There was, for some time, so much said concerning the likelihood of a boycott of America goods by the Chinese because of the unfair manner in which the Chinese Exclusion Act was being enforced, that we feel it will not be out of place to mention some of the grounds for such complaint. While it appears that the "boycott" plan will not be put into effect, still the causes of dissatisfaction still remain to a considerable extent, and should be corrected in order to avoid any further friction.

In the first place, offices of the Immigration Bureau at San Francisco have been removed to Angel Island, necessitating a half an hour ride on a Government boat. As a result, at least half a day must be spent by any one having business to attend to with the officials, and Chinese witnesses generally have to put in a whole day at the station. White people dislike to act as witnesses for the Chinese because of this lengthy trip.

Secondly, the certificate issued by the Chinese government in China, and vided by the American Consul, is, by law, *prima facie* right to land, as the examination of the applicant in such cases has already been made in China by the officials signing the certificate. Lately however, the officials here have been without sanction of law making a third investigation.

Again, merchants and natives desiring to go to China and return, and who have had their status as such investigated by the officials before leaving for China, have been in many instances subjected to another examination upon their return. As the first examination is to avoid the delay incident to an examination on their return, this second examination is en-

tirely unnecessary - except perhaps in some very few cases where evidences of fraud have crept in.

Again: applicants desiring to land, while they are allowed to be represented by an attorney, never are permitted to see their attorney or any one else until the case has been decided. Even a criminal in all jurisprudence is allowed to confer with his counsel, but here is a young boy coming to a strange land and a land of strange customs, and the only person whom he sees is a harsh examiner who tries his best to break down his testimony in every way possible - by intimidation, by loud talking and many other unfair and unjust ways, but he is not allowed to be given a word of counsel or advice from his attorney.

The word "attorney" is almost a farce in these matters. The testimony of the applicant must correspond in every minute detail with that of his father and witnesses - even as to matters which ordinary folks wouldn't expect anyone to remember - or else the applicant is sent back.

There are many other points which space compels to omit, but in closing we just wish to add that the testimony of the Chinese witnesses is translated by an interpreter and put down in shorthand, and the witness is compelled to sign the **SHORTHAND NOTES** and swear they are correct! What a chance for wrongful manipulation! The whole system is wrong and unjust and discriminating. The Inspectors go at the matter in the wrong spirit; they try their best to find a way to send the applicant back to China, so that their office can make a good showing as to the enforcement of the Exclusion Act! And did some one say that this land was a country of liberty, justice and right treatment?

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F. CAL.

DEAR DOCTOR:-



After suffering for a number of years from Bright's disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,
1032 KEARNY STREET. San Francisco. **HECTOR BEAULA.**

Dr. Wong,- Dear Sir:- **San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.**

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

DR. WONG HIM,

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 6 & 7 to 8 p. m.

2273 Post Street, S. F. Cal.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET, BET. GOUGH & OCTAVIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

L. T. B. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs Post Cards Stereoptican Views

HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE.

INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS ETC.

960 Grant Ave.,

San Francisco, - - - - - California.

MERCHANTS:-

If you want trade with Chinese Merchants in ANY part of the WORLD, or want to establish agencies, your advertisement should be in the

CHINESE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The First Directory ever compiled of the Chinese Merchants of the World

For particulars and rates, address:-

F. B. WORLEY,

In charge of advertising section.

912 GRANT AVE.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

CAL.

理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier than the Sword.



Published monthly by
THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.,
912 GRANT AVE.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Endosed by The Chinese League of Justice of America.

OCTOBER, 1910. Vol. 1 No. 2
Subscription Price 35 cents a year.

"BECAUSE HE'S A CHINAMAN"

Among the new privileges about to be accorded some member of the Chinese race, it seems, is that of hiring a lawyer and testing the new tuberculosis law recently passed in San Francisco, which provides that a person supposed to be severely inflicted with that disease may be taken from his home and put in some segregated place. Without taking in consideration the wisdom or doubtful justice or legality of the new law, we admire the word sent forth to arrest some Chinaman and have the law tested.

A Chinese victim was already in sight, but he heard of it and fled, and now they are looking for another - but he must be Chinese. The law is supposed to apply to members of any race, but they rather fear to try it on any but an Oriental, and a Chinaman, they think, would test the law and thus

make easy any future attempts the Health authorities might make to break up some home. Try it on the Chinaman, first, Mr. Health Officer, by all means!

And it was only a few weeks ago that when a jury in a United States Court found a Chinaman guilty of having imported a wife from China for immoral purposes, that the judge, when about to sentence the man is reported in the daily press to have said that "the case was of such a nature that if the jury had brought in a verdict of acquittal he would not have been surprised" and that he rather congratulated himself that he was not called upon to try the case because there might be some hesitancy in his mind, adding: "Had the defendant been a Caucasian, I should be very strongly inclined to think that the arrest was made under a misapprehension" It was only a Chinaman, though, and that's surely enough "because".

VERY FEW CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

For a year ending June 30th, there were only 1770 new arrivals of Chinese into the United States and insular ports (except the Philippines), the balance being returning residents. There were 1782 East Indians.

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F. CAL.

DEAR DOCTOR:-



After suffering for a number of years from Bright's disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,

1032 KEARNY STREET. San Francisco. **HECTOR BEAULA.**

Dr. Wong, - Dear Sir:-

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

DR. WONG HIM,

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 6 & 7 to 8 p. m.

2273 Post street, S. F. Cal.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET,

BET. GOUGH & OCTAVIA,

SAN FRANCISCO.

KONG NAM LOW

FIRST CLASS

CHINESE RESTAURANT

CHOP SUEY, NOODLES, AND TEA.

6252¹ GRANT AVENUE,

BET. CALIFORNIA and SACRAMENTO STS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CANTON BAZAAR

SANG CHONG LUNG CO. PROPS.

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL



Oriental Art Goods



CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES ETC.

616 GRANT AVE.,

Bet. California and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WHAT OUR FRIENDS SAY.

Miss Florence N. Worley of Denver, Colorado, writes:- - "I bespeak for this new venture a hearty support. It fills a long-felt want. There are many Chinese in the United States scattered in all parts, engaged in all sorts of business. Their needs are varied, and an organ to represent them, to place their cause before the public, should be welcomed by all. As yet the daily press dare not say all they wish nor print all articles sent to them favoring the rights of the Chinese; for that reason a paper voicing their desires should be of much help in securing just laws.

The Chinese people are better known and liked than before, and as China herself is beginning to assert her rights, attention will be paid to their requests.

It may take time, but in the end it will come, that Chinese in this country will stand before the bar of justice with equal laws on their sides, and a ballot in their hand, the gift of a fair dealing loving people".

From Miss Allie W. Pickett of Waterbury, Conn.: - "Am pleased to be considered a friend of the Chinese, as I have always felt since my acquaintance with them as teacher, that they were my friends. Circumstances have prevented my teaching for the past six years, but I have not lost my interest, and am glad to subscribe to "THE CHINESE DEFENDER", and wish the benefits more than manifold in removing the senseless prejudice of many people".

Manly Hardy Esq. of Brewer, Maine, writes:- - "I have seen a good deal of the Chinese in California, and liked them, and the few who come to this State have been very quiet and well-behaved and honest in their dealings."

LOSS FROM LACK OF LABOR

Supplementing what we said in our last issue as to California's needs for Chinese labor, we simply wish to add the following clipping from the S. F. daily press:- "Thousands of dollars' loss has been sustained by orchardists of Eden township as the result of their failure to obtain sufficient labor to pick their crop. More than one-third of the crop has fallen to the ground, where it is rotting, while not enough hands can be secured to can or dry the fruit that is picked. Niles, Centerville and Decoto fruit-growers are also bemoaning shortage of labor".

But why should the orchardists have relief? Even "Union-labor" hod-carriers in San Francisco are getting \$4 to \$5 a day and are perfectly satisfied, and plumbers get almost double that. No need at all for Oriental labor-let the orchardists complain and lose money; they don't appreciate what is best for them; Chinese labor must be excluded come what may to other than "Union-labor" adherents!

China Waking Up

Dr. Henry C. King, President of Oberlin College, arrived in San Francisco recently on his way home from a year's trip in the Orient. Speaking of his views of China, Dr. King said:- "China, I noted, is in dead earnest in taking up with western civilization. Already she has held her provincial assemblies, and the people are looking ahead to the national assembly to accomplish a further step onward. In the Shansi province, pretty well in the interior, I saw that the Chinese were in earnest about doing away with the opium business. There is scarcely a poppy growing in that province, where formerly the production was large".

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

LEADING CHINESE BAZAAR
STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares.

601-611 GRANT AVE.,

Cor. California Street

San Francisco, - - - California, U. S. A.

HOW to GET WELL and KEEP SO

Consultation and Diagnosis
FREE BY CHINESE DOCTOR

HOLDING CANTON BOARD OF EXAMINERS CERTIFICATE.

All diseases of the Blood. All Nervous affections. All Debilitating condition of either sex. All disordered conditions of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder and all Urinary troubles.

**Phone West 8370,
1379 O'Farrell Street,**



LEE TAI BONG

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Coincident with the combined effort being made by China and the United States to wipe out the opium traffic, there has been brought to light a plant which is used to effect a cure of those addicted to the use of opium. This plant, known among Chinese as "Jun hing tor" (meaning the awaking of China herb), is pictured opposite.

It comes from Signapore, and was brought to America by the brother of the former San Francisco Chinese consul. After steeping the leaves of the plant, and adding it to another drug, the liquid is bottled and used by those who desire to shake off the curse of the opium habit, and it is said to have brought success to most of those who have used it.

It is said that in China those formerly addicted to the opium habit now find solace in smoking cigarettes, the use of which is becoming wide-spread.

THE IMMIGRATION TROUBLES

In proof of what we asserted in our last issue as to the hardships inflicted on Chinese appearing before the Federal immigration officials at Angel Island, we wish to call the attention of the public to the report sent to the President and the Washington officials by a joint investigating committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Merchant's Exchange, after being duly adopted by the respective bodies.

Having carefully investigated the matter, the committee finds that the examinations imposed on immigrating Chinese are unreasonable and impossible of being correctly passed. The committee was composed of some of the most prominent and influential business men of San Francisco.

They found it "to be almost an impossibility to answer the questions correctly, for witnesses who had not been in China for years were expected to corroborate the applicant's testimony relative to ages and appearance of Chinese neighbors; to give correctly maiden names on both sides of the family for two or three generations back, and identify names and descriptions of children living blocks away from the applicant's home in China. It was also found that applicants and witnesses were sometimes caused weeks of delay. The report in one place declared that details of 46 steerage cases, occurring in 1910, look bad for the officials, but it forebore mentioning facts. The report asked that the American consuls assure the Chinese government that merchants and students will be treated courteously, thus allaying the irritation that is threatening permanently to injure trade conditions between this coast and the Orient.

"The Government was asked to expedite examinations and allow witnesses to be examined in San Fran-

cisco. It was also asked to provide a more reasonable and rational method of questioning".

When unprejudiced and reliable men find the situation to be thus, we think it is about time that the Washington authorities make a change, if they really want to give the Chinese people a square deal as they so often assert that they do.

We fail to see, however, how there can be else than delay, for upon the arrival of the steamer "Manchuria" at San Francisco last month with 250 Chinese steerage aboard, there were only some three or four inspectors at Angel Island to handle the cases. Time is evidently not considered important to a Chinese immigrant. Detention at the government bastille on Angel Island, under guard, is much to be preferred from an official standpoint!

Making The Immigration Laws Foolish

Mr. Business-man: - - Do you know any man who is a merchant - who has come to your store say every few weeks for a year or more and ordered a bill of goods for his firm, but whose store you have never actually visited personally? Now the Chinese Bureau inspectors would say that you don't know he's a merchant because you haven't actually visited and been in his store at least once a month for a year, and they very likely would refuse to consider you as a competent witness for a Chinese merchant under such conditions. And, at the port of San Francisco, after you had given up your business for half a day and gone to Angel Island to testify, because the Chinaman was a regular customer of yours, and had been for years, and were then told you knew nothing about the man's mercantile status and were incompetent to testify - well, do you wonder many a man holds up his hands and says: - "NEVER AGAIN"!

GIM HI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHINESE JEWELRY

PEARL AND GOLD RINGS, BRACELETS,

ORNAMENTS.

805 GRANT AVENUE,

San Francisco, Calif.

DR. ONG TING SHEW

Chinese Tea & Herb Sanitarium

Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese

herbs over 1000 varieties being used.

11-13 BRENHAM PLACE,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS

Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Scholars

910 GRANT AVENUE

San Francisco, California.

We print "The Chinese Defender".

When next in San Francisco try

a meal at the

NEW CATON RESTAURANT,

564 Grant Ave.,

near cor. of California St.,

San Francisco, Cal.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mrs. Lilian Reeves Todd, a well-known Missionary worker, has returned to her work in China, leaving on the recent sailing of the "Manchuria".

Ng Pon Chew, the managing editor of the Chung Sai Yat Po, and the far-famed Chinese lecturer, left last month for a trip to China, expecting to return early next year.

Mr. Baseh, who last year published statements in the newspapers at Los Angeles declaring that after an experience of many years he had found Chinese Missionary work in China to be a failure, has returned to China and again opened his mission. It seems that he depends upon getting stray members of an old-established mission across the way from his place, as his nucleus of membership, and from his actions in this country and in China he is evidently after the "almight dollar" more than after the Christianizing of Chinese.

Prince Tsai Suun, uncle of the Emperor of China, and who is now touring in the United States, visited the ship-yards of England last year, and is now visiting the ship-building plants of this country, and on his way home will see those of Japan. Admiral Sah of his party states that China has now three steel cruisers, and another has been ordered to be built at Newport News.

Re-enforced concrete buildings of Chinese architecture are being built in China by Chinese contractors. Wages are going up and lumber is in demand.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

SEND US YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

Dr Tingle's Impressions of China and the Chinese

Dr. Tingle, who has lately returned to the United States, spent several years in China, most of the time in the service of the Chinese government.

He describes the local uprisings as not being dangerous at this time, because they lack a genuine leader, but that such a leader might spring up at any time from the ranks of the pheasants. "A serious rebellion in China", he says, "would mean a civil war more horrible than can be imagined by people in this country. It might easily lead to international complications of the gravest kind.

"I find that few people in America have any proper appreciation of the Chinese. Chinese honesty is understood here, sometimes even overrated; but their hospitality, good nature, love of a joke; and their strong family affection are quite overlooked. I suppose no one can appreciate these and their other qualities until he has lived in close daily contact with them. The genuine friendship of a Chinese may be hard to get; but, once got, it is enduring. I know no people who will do as much for a friend as the Chinese, and few who will be as hospitable to a stranger, especially if he is in trouble. I say this from no small personal experience."

Dr. Tingle asserts that all so-called "reforms" that have so far been introduced have but resulted in wringing more money from a long-suffering people. He fears there are but few honest officials, and that these are more often in the lower ranks.

As to the young men students who return from this country to China,

Dr. Tingle says they are represented by the popular Chinese cartoonist as having one eye fixed on official promotion and the other on the almighty dollar. "Certainly", he says, "too many of them lose touch with China, its conditions and the opinions of its people. But there is no doubt as to the keenness of the Chinese intellect, and wisdom should come with time and experience".

"THE CHINESE DEFENDER"

Our readers will doubtless notice the four Chinese characters in our heading on the first page. Translated they mean that this is a magazine "protecting through justice". Our paper aims to give publicity to the questions brought before the Chinese League of Justice of America (by which society our paper is endorsed.) The purposes of the Chinese League of Justice are probably best explained by the old-time adage: "For the cause that needs assistance, for the wrongs that need resistance, for the good that we can do". The Chinese characters on the back page herof tell of the purposes of this paper to our Chinese friends.

"The Defender" respectfully solicits your subscription; the price is very low - only 35 cents a year - and though our paper is new but small, we anticipate enlarging it very shortly. We want every friend of the Chinese people to be numbered among its subscribers. We will appreciate it if you will give us the names and addresses of any you think might be interested in it. We also will be glad to receive communications from our friends concerning matters Chinese. By united and persistent efforts we hope to achieve results

署叙本報之緣起

啓者本報創始之原因由前數月本埠
 仲公理會諸君見華僑無辜受屈將
 情繕就英文向西報表白雖經多東
 西報錄者不向少惟美西各報代與
 登僕善當仲公理人遭外師且兩侮
 人友一每見華組織一英文月之欺
 身受報般因組織一英文月之欺
 公理蒙伸陳君繡石鄭君湘等共担
 務又各印貴商賜登廣告藉資創
 員並刊與華人數冊分送東邊來
 昨已善與函大爲嘉許之每人幸
 至各源來等因喜任之筆出有厚
 友披閱僕此第二期不逮有厚望
 上力以繼惠顧匡我之速有厚
 之志留心惠顧匡我之速有厚
 同力留心惠顧匡我之速有厚

三本毛報五每月一冊
 賜登告白價甚相宜
 費白

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs Post Cards Stereoptican Views

HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE.

INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS ETC.

960 Grant Ave.,

San Francisco, - - - - - California.

MERCHANTS:-

If you want trade with Chinese Merchants in ANY part of the
 WORLD, or want to establish agencies, your advertisement should be in the
CHINESE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The First Directory ever compiled of the Chinese Merchants of the World

For particulars and rates, address:-

F. B. WORLEY,

In charge of advertising section.

912 GRANT AVE.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

CAL.

理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier than the Sword.



Published monthly by

THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.,

912 GRANT AVE.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Management of C. K. Toy, Fong Sing, and F. B. Worley.

Endorsed by The Chinese League of Justice of America

NOVEMBER, 1910.

Vol. 1

No. 3

Subscription Price 35 cents a year.

Pointed Paragraphs

So the arriving immigrants are now to have hookworm. Somebody must have stayed awake nights to think that out; it surely was a stroke of genius!

Knowledge of hookworm is very limited—so much so as almost to make the disease one fitted for a "Grim's Fairy Tale" story. It is said to make the victim lazy; well, we hope it isn't catching, for we Chinese have to wait now quite lengthly waits while the Inspectors are deciding our cases, and if they should catch it—we hate to think of it!

There have been charges and counter charges at the Angel Island Immigration Station, and now Commissioner North has been suspended. An honest, thorough and impartial investigation might help matters—and perhaps make the atmosphere clearer.

Be sure and read as to the matter of denying bail to Chinese and classing them as equivalent to murderers, on page 3.

An attempt was made to kill Prince Tsai Suun while he was reaching San Francisco en route home. We fear his trip was neither enjoyable nor profitable—but exceedingly expensive.

Always a raid on Chinese gambling clubs—but seldom a raid on an American gambling game; the Chinese must be easier to catch, or else is it because they are Chinese?

Around the railroad depots of the various towns can be found an Immigration inspector patiently waiting for a Chinaman to show up. As soon as one hoves in view, the inspector will run over and demand to see his "papers." Isn't too bad that there are men willing to take jobs of this kind—spending their their days trying to land Chinamen in jail? Isn't it too bad they can't earn an honest dollar the way most of their neighbors do—in work that helps a fellow man rather than work that injures him?

There are many happenings about or concerning Chinese or their treatment which might well and profitably be told in print. Those of our readers who notice any such are invited to write about them. Publicity will often do more to correct abuses than anything else.

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F. CAL.
DEAR DOCTOR:-



After suffering for a number of years from Bright's disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,

1032 KEARNY STREET. San Francisco. **HECTOR BEAULA.**

Dr. Wong, - Dear Sir:-

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starch food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

DR. WONG HIM,

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 6 & 7 to 8 p. m.

2273 Post street, S. F. Cal.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET.

BET. GOUGH & OCTAVIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.

KONG NAM LOW

FIRST CLASS

CHINESE RESTAURANT

CHOP SUEY, NOODLES, AND TEA.

625¹/₂ GRANT AVENUE,

BET. CALIFORNIA and SACRAMENTO STS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CANTON BAZAAR

SANG CHONG LUNG CO. PROPS.

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL



Oriental Art Goods



CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES ETC.

616 GRANT AVE.,

Bet. California and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

印局字印光大

An Appeal to American Justice

THE FACTS—A Chinaman was arrested in Portland, Ore., about a month ago, on the ground that he was illegally in the country. Contrary to the general custom both of the American laws and of such cases he was denied bail and confined to jail "incommunicado." U. S. Commissioner Cannon, after a hearing, admitted the man to bail. After a hearing on the merits, the man was ordered deported and the case appealed. The question of bail pending the appeal was brought up before Judge Bean of the United States District Court of Oregon. Judge Bean held that the Court "had the right to hold a Chinaman without bail if the circumstances surrounding the case warrant it." Judge Bean declared that the reluctance of Chin Wah to "proceed to trial" was sufficiently suspicious to warrant holding him without bail.

THE CHINESE BUREAU SIDE—Inspector Barbour, who endeavors to conduct the Bureau at Portland, and as a Government official of course is a representative of United States citizenship and all it stands for, finds that when he arrests a suspicious Chinese they are able, after being out on bail, to secure witnesses to prove they are entitled to remain in this country. He wants them held "incommunicado" as he then thinks they will be unable to produce witnesses. (Naturally!). His record for deportations would surely then be high!

THE CHINESE SIDE—The attorney for the Chinese claims that the Chinese when arrested are given the "third degree" and then, when the hearing comes on, repudiate, by substantial witnesses, their forced confessions. If Inspector Barbour's way is to be the law of the land, a Chinaman would have to take his witnesses along with him at all times, day and night, or else be sent back to China because his witnesses were not ready.

THE LAW OF THE LAND guarantees that no one shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and that every one

shall be granted equal privileges of the law. But we note that delays in "white people's cases" are often for months at a time (and longer when they have money!).

WHAT THE SPIRIT of all American jurisprudence is—To consider all persons innocent until proven guilty, and to give all fair treatment.

WHAT CRIMES ARE USUALLY UNBAILABLE—Murder, or an offense punishable with death if the presumption is great. In other offenses the prisoner is entitled to bail AS OF RIGHT.

THE RESULT—A Chinaman who cannot prove off-hand that he is legally in the country is as great a criminal as a murderer—unless he consents to go to trial at once without his witnesses!

Are the American people going to allow this to continue? If such is the law, is it not a law foreign to the intent and spirit of the very foundation of American government? Does not the result make a farce of what was contemplated by our law-makers? People of America—what say you?

Are Ancient Methods Again in Vogue?

The Chinese immigration Act is barbaric enough without making the carrying out of it a nearer approach to the Middle Ages than is the law itself. The same reasons given against allowing bail to Chinese arrested as being illegally in the country would seem to apply to the giving of bail to any one.

A person acquainted with the laws, customs and language of a country is quite confused and makes many mistakes when confronted with a rapid fire of questions. How much more so a total stranger? To deprive him of the advice of his friends and keep him locked up incommunicado bears some resemblance to the methods employed in the Bastille, the Inquisition in Spain, and like places. America wants none of it. Honest officials, an impartial enforcement of all laws—and it will not be needed. Then—

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

LEADING CHINESE BAZAAR
STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares.

601-611 GRANT AVE.,

Cor. California Street

San Francisco, - - - California, U. S. A.

HOW to GET WELL and KEEP SO

Consultation and Diagnosis
FREE BY CHINESE DOCTOR

HOLDING CANTON BOARD OF EXAMINERS CERTIFICATE.

All diseases of the Blood. All Nervous affections. All Debilitating condition of either sex. All disordered conditions of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder and all Urinary troubles.

**Phone West 8370,
1379 O'Farrell Street,**



LEE TAI BONG

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs Post Cards Stereoptican Views

HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE.

INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS ETC.

960 Grant Ave.,

San Francisco, - - - - - California.

A Beautiful Christmas Gift.

AN ORIENTAL PILLOW COVER,

Gold embroidered, Satin, Dragon pattern.

Come in Green, Black or Red background.

Sent postpaid any address in United States, on receipt of \$1.75.

Address: THE W. CO.,

912 GRANT AVE.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

印局字印光大

amend all laws not in accord with the spirit of progress and of justice.

Florence Nightingale Worley.
Denver, Colo.

A Good Word from Hawaii

Miss Charlotte L. Turner of Wailuku, T. H., writes us: "I am glad that the way has opened for the Chinese to speak for themselves, and by so doing I trust that much of the prejudice which has existed may vanquish, and our Chinese friends be known and respected, for surely this is what we all desire, and have a right to expect as long as we are law-abiding people."

Has Had 25 Years Experience

Mrs. Harriet I. Alexander of Marlboro, Mass., says: "I have known and taught the Chinese for 25 years and more, and could say 'Amen' to the testimonials as found in your first copy. May the little paper prove timely and accomplish a great mission."

New Light On An Old Matter

A year ago, as our readers will doubtless recall, when it was supposed that Elsie Siegel had been murdered in New York by one Chin Ling, a Chinaman suspected of having knowledge of the crime was arrested, and wonderful "disclosures" and "evidence" was reported as coming from him.

John Elfreth Watkins, in the "Oregonian," throws some light on how such "evidence" (?) was procured. After the arrest of the man, the Chief of Detectives was quoted as giving his men the following instructions for the treatment of the prisoner:

"Turn the strong light on him! Souse him with the cold-water hose! Starve him a couple of days! Deal him a blow from an unseen hand! Give him no water to drink for a day! Give him the third degree in its most strenuous form, and maybe he will tell a story."

So the terrified Celestial, it is alleged, was deprived of food and sleep for 36 hours, during which he told

three distinct and contradictory stories, each given that his tortures might be ended."

If that Chinaman can't go back to his heathen home and tell a hair-splitting and truthful story about the benefits of living in a Christian and CIVILIZED land, then we miss our guess!

The Results of the Immigration Laws

Max A. Muller, Chief of the North German Lloyd S. S. lines' immigration bureau, in speaking of the question of immigrations says: "By her foolish restriction of immigration, the United States is ruining the West and the South. The United States can't enforce her immigration laws. They are broken because it is to the interest of the big development companies to have them broken. Result, the better class of immigrants are discouraged and the worse are given free access."

"The United States should repeal all immigration laws except the quarantine laws. Both the West and the South are crying for farmers and farm laborers. The restrictions against Chinese and Japanese will have to be repealed. The rapid growth of China as a world power will bring about their repeal if nothing else does. China is getting into a position to make demands and to be listened to with respect."

The Last of the Queue

At last, it would seem, there is soon to be an Imperial edict abolishing the queue in China. This symbol of submission, dating back from 1643, is about to feel the weight of opinion of modernized Chinese, and one more step in the awakening of China will be made. While this order of things is but a small matter in itself, to the thoughtful student it is likely to be regarded as only the forerunner of greater changes yet to come. If China's forty millions of fighting men come to the front in modern array, China will indeed become a world power and a nation of great possibilities.

GIM HI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHINESE JEWELRY

PEARL AND GOLD RINGS, BRACELETS,

ORNAMENTS.

805 GRANT AVENUE,

San Francisco, Calif.

DR. ONG TING SHEW

Chinese Tea & Herb Sanitarium

Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese
herbs over 1000 varieties being used.

11-13 BRENHAM PLACE,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS

Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Scholars

910 GRANT AVENUE

San Francisco, California.

We print "The Chinese Defender".

*When next in San Francisco try
a meal at the*

NEW CANTON RESTAURANT,

564 Grant Ave.,

near cor. of California St.,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sayings and Doings

Judge Carroll Cook has been re-elected as attorney for the Chinese "Six Companies" of San Francisco.

Miss Gaylord of Riverside, Cal., aptly expresses the feeling of many. She writes us: "I certainly wish that a better understanding may be brought about of the needs of California of the Chinese laborers who have been excluded by the Immigration laws and whose place has never been satisfactorily filled."

We are in receipt of a letter from Miss M. McClure (formerly of Michigan) stating that her experience has been that she can depend on Chinese, and has found them to be of good character.

Miss Carrie Davis of the Methodist Home at Berkeley, Cal., has been placed in a rather unenviable position. In her unwise anxiety to obtain recruits for her Home, she seized the child of an Oakland Chinese merchant and made grave charges against him. Before the Judge of the Court he easily showed, by many white witnesses, the injustice of the charges and was promptly given back his child. Result—a \$10,000 suit for damages against Miss Davis.

An order has been issued excluding all white persons from New York's Chinatown. The order will prohibit sight-seeing parties after midnight and wipe out fake opium dens and joss houses. This is surely a good step. San Francisco has turned things around by moving the "tenderloin" to parts of, and bordering on, Chinatown. We prefer the New York way.

000000

Regulations That Nullify

The Immigration law, though of course not to our liking, is a hardship which can be endured. The principal troubles of the Chinese people comes from the "Regulations" made by the Department to enforce the immigration law. That it is possible to make regulations which almost entirely nullify the spirit of the law to be enforced, is clearly shown with respect to the immigration law. One would suppose that a merchant, under the law, could have his case quickly disposed of when arriving here—but he must often spend days and weeks at the government "stronghold," awaiting final action in his case. A native born citizen who desires to obtain a return certificate must file his papers months before he wishes to go, for a hearing can only be given him after incoming cases are disposed of—and even then he must undergo an ordeal of questioning to the extreme limit of the examining inspector's capabilities. And go it goes. It is the regulations that do the damage—and every new one seems to be more unbearable and to make its predecessors regulate more exactly.

Property Rights of Aliens

It is proposed by the Anti-Asiatic forces to endeavor to put through the next California legislature a law prohibiting aliens from holding property in California. While this is a move against Japanese mainly, it will of course affect Chinese to a considerable extent. Needless to say we think it is absolutely an unfair law for a country professing to be a land of liberty, and we hope our friends will rally to our support and do all they can to stop such an

enactment from becoming a law.

Agitation Has Done Good

We note from the telegraphic news that the Immigration Commissioner-General at Washington has recommended that in the discretion of the San Francisco Commissioner, testimony may be taken at San Francisco, and the trip to Angel Island in this manner avoided. He has also recommended that the applicant's attorney and interpreter be allowed to be present during examinations, but to take no part. This is a step forward in the right direction. We will not rest until ALL testimony is to be taken at San Francisco and not at Angel Island, so that the trip may be avoided by all witnesses; and the attorney should not be relegated to silence while the examinations is going on; let him take an active part there as is done in every other form of jurisprudence.

Going Some

Prince K'ung claims a family tree extending back twenty-four centuries through seventy-nine generations. Many Manchu gentlemen claim descent from scholars of 1000 to 2000 years ago. Anglo-Saxons, claiming through William the Conqueror say, are mere infants in such matters!

Do It Now

If you have not as yet subscribed to the Chinese Defender, be sure and do so, and "do it now"—35c a year is a very small amount—better subscribe for a few friends also! But do it to-day!

Our advertisers want your trade, and we want you to give it to them.

署叙本報之緣起

啓者本報創始之原因由前數月本埠仲公理會諸君見華僑無辜受屈將寔情繕就英文向西報表白經美東各西報照錄者不少惟美西各報多不照登僕忝當伸公理會律師且兩代與華人友善每見華人遭外人之欺侮儼如身受曷勝痛恨因組織一英文月報名曰護公理報幸得陳君繡石鄺君湘等共担義務又蒙仲公理會值理嘉許相助捐款並各貴商賜登廣告藉資創始自本報印行分送東邊來客及各處與華人相交之友人大蒙嘉許僕等願任筆墨之勞効奔走之力于華僑被不平等之遇待每月出版懇切呼告於華僑當不無小補也遐邇同志留心惠顧匡我不逮有厚望焉

律師富冷堅胡利謹白

本報每月一冊每年十二冊
賜登告白價甚相宜
報費三毛五仙

代理處

大光書林

大同日報

中西日報

少年中國報

世界日報



Scene from Session of the International Anti-Opium Conference at Shanghai,

理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier
than the Sword.



Published monthly by
**THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.,**
912 GRANT AVE.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Management of C. K. Toy, Fong Sing, and F. B. Worley.
Endorsed by The Chinese League of Justice of America

DECEMBER, 1910.

Vol. 1

No. 4

Subscription Price 35 cents a year.

Concerning Chinese

Chicago, it is said, has begun a movement which is destined to sound the doom of Chinese laundries in America. We doubt it. The crusade is said to be based upon the discovery that a Newark Chinese laundryman has leprosy. A Michigan store clerk recently had small-pox; are we to refrain from patronizing stores because thereof? As the steam laundries of Chicago are the parties issuing the boycott circulars, we think we can understand the situation and can catch a glimpse of the "nigger in the wood-pile."

* * *

A smuggling plot by which five Chinese have been brought here from Mexico has been discovered. The published report adds that "thousands have thus been brought in annually," and properly sensational headlines result. Some fractional part of the "thousands," namely, five men, are accounted for. The balance are as yet imaginative as far as any one can testify from

positive knowledge. Of course somebody may have imagined that many thousands have thus crossed over! Some people have large imaginations.

* * *

The Portland case which we referred to in our last issue, wherein bail was denied a Chinaman and he was held incommunicado, has attracted considerable attention. We are glad to note that an appeal has been taken in the case.

* * *

The removing of queues has been becoming quite general. Consul-General Li Yung Yow at San Francisco has set the example and many have followed in his footsteps. We predict that queues will soon be a thing of the past as far as Chinese in America are concerned.

* * *

Had Baron Munchhausen but lived till these days, there is no telling but that he would have become a Chinese immigrant so as to get material for a book on strange diseases that are dangerous to the general health of the community.

* * *

Riots have been raging in Northern China because the Mandarins had cornered the rice supply and made it too high for the poorer classes. The rice warehouses were thereupon promptly burned and rice snatched away in the subsequent excitement. Trusts don't work back there!

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F. CAL.

DEAR DOCTOR:-



After suffering for a number of years from Bright's disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,
1032 KEARNY STREET. San Francisco. **HECTOR BEAULA.**

Dr. Wong,- Dear Sir:-

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

DR. WONG HIM,

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 6 & 7 to 8 p. m.

2273 Post Street, S. F. Cal.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET. BET. GOUGH & OCTAVIA. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE RADIATOR

A CHINESE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY MAGAZINE

(INTER DENOMINATIONAL)

EVERY CHINESE SUNDY-SCHOOL CLASS NEEDS IT.

\$1 A YEAR. PUBLISHED AT 809 SACRAMENTO ST., SAN FRANCISCO

THE WAH FUNG CURIO CO.

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL

❁ ❁ **Oriental Art Goods** ❁ ❁

CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES ETC.

1716 BROADWAY

OPPOSITE THE BROWN PLACE HOTEL

DENVER, COLORADO

What Union Labor and the Chinese Exclusion Act Costs the Government

A newspaper dispatch from Washington states that because the Government Printing Bureau is forced to use hand presses instead of power presses (notwithstanding that power presses are on hand), so as to employ some additional union printers, the Government thereby expends \$778,000 annually over what it would otherwise cost. What a boon Union Labor is to the nation when it blocks improvement in such a manner! And this is only in one department.

Union Labor is also to a great extent to blame for the prevalence of the Chinese Exclusion Law. The enforcement of that act must cost the Government at least \$1,000,000 a year—if not double that amount. If the money so spent could be taken and distributed to the needy and poor of the country, what a vast change for the better would be noticed, and what advancements prosperity would make.

About \$3,000,000 yearly—and the two departments named above would alone figure up a saving of about that amount—is a great deal of money, and an amount which could do lots of good were it judiciously expended.

The Chamber of Commerce Delegates in China

The five weeks trip of the Pacific Coast Chamber of Commerce Delegates in China has been a very enjoyable one, and they have received marked attention wherever they went. Banquets, sight-seeing tours and meetings have been following one another closely. The trip ended at Canton in Southern China, and as most of the Chinese immigrants come from this section, the question of the Chinese Exclusion laws and treatment of the Chinese here necessarily came up for discussion. Capt. Robt. Dollar, who spoke on the matter, knew whereof he was talking, for he was a leading factor in bringing to the attention of the Western mercantile associations the alleged

abuses that existed at the San Francisco immigration station. His speech was well received. Increased trade should certainly follow this well-planned trip that these merchants made. They took with them many attractive samples of America's products.

Dr. Gilbert Reid Concerning Progress in China

Dr. Gilbert Reid of China recently made the following comments, in an address delivered in Brooklyn, concerning the present situation in China:

"More has been accomplished in the way of progress during the last seven years than during the previous seven centuries, extending through the three dynasties of the Mongols, the Chinese, and the Manchus. The most conspicuous advance has been directed against the curse, trade, and production of opium; this shows that the moral vitality of the Chinese race is not yet extinct. A complete reversal has taken place in matters of education, changing the whole ancient national system, to new methods, new management, and new studies adopted from the West. A radical and yet cautious change has been made in the form of government, bringing in for the first time the ideas of popular rule and parliamentary participation in the political affairs of the nation. For this reason China deserves our admiration.

"China is beset with numerous internal annoyances, and is bound hand and foot by treaties, agreements, compacts and understandings such as no other nation, not even Japan, has ever experienced. For this reason she needs our sympathy.

"In our dealings with an Oriental nation and people like the Chinese, there is something broader than the consideration of foreign missions; it is the question whether the spirit and principles of Christianity are to prevail. China today may want missionaries; they may invite our educationalists and consent to receive our diplomats, and may negotiate

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

LEADING CHINESE BAZAAR
STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares.

601-611 GRANT AVE.,

Cor. California Street

San Francisco, - - - California, U. S. A.

HOW to GET WELL and KEEP SO

Consultation and Diagnosis
FREE BY CHINESE DOCTOR

HOLDING CANTON BOARD OF EXAMINERS CERTIFICATE.

All diseases of the Blood. All Nervous affections. All Debilitating condition of either sex. All disordered conditions of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder and all Urinary troubles.



LEE TAI BONG

Phone West 8370, 1379 O'Farrell Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs Post Cards Stereoptican Views

HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE.

INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS ETC.

960 Grant Ave.,

San Francisco, - - - - - California.

A Beautiful Christmas Gift.

AN ORIENTAL PILLOW COVER,

Gold embroidered, Satin, Dragon pattern.

Come in Green, Black or Red background.

Sent postpaid any address in United States, on receipt of \$1.75.

Address: THE W. CO.,

912 GRANT AVE.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Cont'd from Page 3

and trade with our merchants; but what she wants and will welcome more than all these is anyone who is a friend. It matters not what his nationality, what his religious belief or even unbelief, or what or whether he has had a university education; a friend will find an open door and open hearts. This is the pre-eminent task lying before this government and our people, to be friends of China in this, her time of need, of perplexity and difficulties. Friendship will be certainly for her good, and I believe both for our good and credit."

Observations

Commissioner-General of Immigration Keefe states that he has prepared a bill to be submitted to Congress to authorize a re-registration of all Chinese in the United States, stating that 50 per cent. of them are now here illegally. He advocates that his department be allowed to act without reference to the Federal courts.

We would remind Mr. Keefe that of the many bills presented to Congress, only a very small percentage ever pass. Congress neither acts hastily nor does it generally get excited at imaginative conditions.

* * *

As to the 50 per cent. who Mr. Keefe claims are here illegally, his information must be faulty if not entirely wrong. With the many men the Government employs through Mr. Keefe's department, and the careful watch kept by them, surely this number of Chinese could not have unlawfully entered the country.

As to his office disregarding Federal procedure, it has proven dangerous to let any branch of the government get beyond the authority of the courts of the nation, and an exception is not likely to be made in this case; it certainly should not be.

* * *

The number of Chinese departing from this country is greater than the number coming in. Mr. Keefe so states and his office has the fig-

ures. Very few nationalities can equal these figures in United States immigration; it is generally the other way with them.

* * *

The Coolie labor question in the United States, as far as Chinese are concerned, can only be solved by admitting Chinese laborers into the United States. Until that is allowed, the orchardist and other such employers of labor will be short-handed—and that means a shortage of crops and consequent high prices and high cost of living.

* * *

A re-registration of Chinese (as mentioned above) while entirely unnecessary, is also an exceedingly expensive proposition—to say nothing of its being a very great insult to the Chinese nation. While it would provide Government work for many, there are other ways of spending Government money more profitably and satisfactorily to the general public, who now-a-days are much more interested in how their government money is spent than formerly. Foolish enterprises such as this proposed re-registration will not meet with the sanction that such costly undertakings formerly received.

* * *

Mr. Bevans of Honolulu, who sells in China for a cigarette concern, thinks that the cigarette will prove the salvation of China, and will accomplish more than any modern method of redemption yet tried in China. He claims that opium devotees are turning to cigarettes, and that Chinese in general are awakening to the belief that wholesome American tobacco is far superior to opium. He says the younger Chinese are smoking tobacco and that they are leaving opium severely alone.

* * *

While mentioning opium, we wish to call the attention of our readers to the poem in this issue sent us by its author, Mr. J. E. Readdie of Liverpool, England, and which has appeared in some of the English newspapers.

* * *

**THERE IS STILL TIME
THIS YEAR**

to send in your subscription to
THE CHINESE DEFENDER

35c a year and worth it.

DR. ONG TING SHEW

CHINESE TEA & HERB SANITARIUM

Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese
herbs over 1000 varieties being used

11-13 BRENHAM PLACE,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Schoolers

910 GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, - - CALIF.
We print "The Chinese Defender"

When next in San Francisco try
a meal at the

New Canton Restaurant.

564 GRANT AVE.,

Near Cor. of California St.,

San Francisco, - - - Cal.

Cont'd from Page 5

The Chinese children of the future will be vastly different and superior to the Chinese children of even these days. The school census of California shows that the number of Mongolian children attending schools was increased more in proportion in the last ten years than for any other race of children. The increase amounts to 43 per cent., while the increase of white children attending schools is only 27 per cent. There are very few Chinese children in California, or for that matter in the United States, who do not now-a-days attend schools of some kind. What a difference this will make in the next generation! Learning among Chinese children will be the rule, and not, as formerly, the exception.

* * *

Not only in point of learning is the Chinese girl different from her predecessor, but in dress and general appearance is she rapidly outshining even the first of her own generation. Hair dressed in a fashion approaching American styles, gloves as a matter of course, pretty ribbons and bows, American shoes—the stylish Miss of San Francisco! Chinatown of today is not in the same class with anything that has gone before.

Correspondence

Mrs. S. H. Wood, President of the New England Chinese Sunday School Workers' Union, writes us:

"Have been interested in the Chinese for many years and have many warm friends among them both in this country and China. So far as my knowledge of the Chinese extends, they are far more desirable citizens than some other nationalities. In our own city they stand well with the police, are honest, industrious, self-reliant and law-abiding—always grateful for any assistance and strange to say, having a friendly feeling toward all Americans, seeming to expect friendliness in return. They are slower to adopt

American vices than many other people among us. I shall look forward to the coming of your paper month by month; I hope it will prove a great success."

* * *

And this is the greeting from Mrs. A. Lincoln of New York City:

"I am glad to know there is a 'Chinese Defender' in America; and hope my fellow countrymen will become acquainted with the virtues of the Chinese people. It can be only ignorance or selfishness that wants them excluded from this country."

Names of Friends of the Chinese

There are many people who count themselves as strong friends of the Chinese, who have not as yet seen a copy of this paper, but who would be very much interested in it. If you know of any such, we will greatly appreciate it if you will send us the names and addresses of such friends, and we will then send them a copy of the paper.

And to those receiving a copy of this paper who have not yet subscribed, we hope the paper will prove sufficiently interesting to you to have you send us the small sum of 35 cents for a year's subscription.

Happenings of Interest

And once again let us ask those who can furnish us items of interest concerning Chinese to let us hear from them. If it is a happening of the East or of the West, let us have it. We are ready in receipt of ideas or articles from some contributors; we want more.

The Chinese Immigrant's New Bugaboo

Quote we first from the San Francisco Chronicle of November 29th:

"If it were told that a foreign consul, a prominent attorney, three officials in the Government service, a foreign practitioner and a local doctor had met at midnight on one of the islands in the bay; that a Chinese boy had been brought unwillingly into the circle and his right ear cut until the blood dripped, while they gazed in rapt attention

at the ruddy gore—would you call for the recording secretary of the Annanias Club, or would you believe that a strange cult had been caught at its devotions?

"It happened Friday on Angel Island and the name of the victim was Lin Shee, but it was all done in the interest of science and the immigration laws. Doctor Glover, the immigration surgeon who discovered the hookworm disease in the Hindus, has discovered filariasis in Lin Shee, at which Lin Shee protested. The Chinese Consul protested. King H. Kwan, a medical representative of China, protested. Carroll Cook also protested. The protest went to Washington.

"But the peculiar thing about one form of filariasis is that the filaria circulate only at midnight, and to catch them it is necessary to get the suspect's blood at that hour of the night.

* * * * *

"In the meantime it would be interesting to know what filariasis is."

Dr. King H. Kwan has propounded seventeen questions on the subject to Dr. Glover, on behalf of the Chinese Consul, but no answers have been forthcoming. Therefore the following extracts from a report on the disease submitted on behalf of the Chinese victim by Dr. Herbert Gunn, Associate Professor of Tropical Medicine, San Francisco Polyclinic and Post Graduate Medical School, may be of interest:

"The examination of Lin Shee, detained at Angel Island by the Department of Immigration, shows that he is suffering from filariasis. There is but slight objective evidence of the disease, and no reason for believing his general health will later become seriously impaired. Filarial disease is not peculiar to the Chinese, but is more or less prevalent in practically all of the tropical and sub-tropical world. In America it occurs in the Southern United States. In San Francisco cases of filariasis have been occasionally observed.

Very few of those infected with filaria show symptoms of any sort.

Cont'd on Page 8

the parasite being as a rule apparently harmless. Sir Patrick Manson, in his work on tropical medicine, states: In most cases of filarial infection the parasite exercises no manifest injurious influence whatever.

"Jackson in his work on tropical medicine says: Fortunately in the great majority of cases the condition of filariasis is an innocent one, producing no evil effects whatever, so far as can be observed; the extreme prevalence of the infection in the inhabitants of certain endemic areas in tropical countries (from ten to fifty per cent. of the population being hosts of *filaria nocturna*) makes the fact of benignity one to be thankful for.

"In cases where evidence of the disease is quite pronounced there is, as a rule, but very slight impairment of the general health. There is practically no mortality directly attributable to filarial disease. There are many factors in the transmission of the filaria which are not understood. Experiments show that the filaria develop and escape from the mosquito more readily in high temperature. To quote again from Castellani's work: 'Further, the moisture in the air is of importance, as the filaria passes from the proboscis into the skin, and either makes its own way into the tissues or enters the aperture of the mosquito's bite; if the skin is moist, it will not be injurious to it.'

"The only experiments carried out in this country are those of Dr. Wellman of the Oakland School of Medicine; he fed suitable mosquitoes found in Oakland on the blood of a filarial patient, with negative results—the filaria would not develop. It would appear from this that the conditions in this locality are not favorable for the development of the disease."

Such is the new disease with which the Chinese immigrant is to be frightened upon his arrival here, by midnight examinations and "shedding of blood." It is evidently, from Dr. Gunn's report, not a disease to be frightened at. But,

may we ask, if it is a disease provided against by the immigration laws why not let it be tested on all arriving immigrants and not only Chinese? We have never heard of such general tests being made. And in conclusion, we just want to state that Dr. King Kwan, present on behalf of the Chinese at the midnight session first above referred to, offered to find the filaria germ in any immigration official present; no one accepted his offer!

What a sickly man an immigrant can be found to be—if it is so desired!

India's Opium! China's Ruin! Britain's Responsibility!

Proverbs XIV: 34. Daniel V: 27.
Isaiah LVIII: 6.

Our father's hands with blood were dyed;

We to the god of gold are tied.
They sinned: we've followed in their train;

Thus blots upon our flag remain.

Though many years have come and gone,

For China's woe we've little done.
Still, mis'ry, death, and ruin reign,
And blots upon our flag remain.

What shall we do? Whom must we fear,

For fingers on the wall appear?
The balance up! No aid we'll see
Unless from these our flag is free.

Arise, ye Christian men! Behold
Our Empire's sin! Her danger's told.

Proclaim aloud in haste (be plain)—
"These blots upon our flag remain."

J. E. READDIE.

Liverpool, England.



理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier than the Sword.



Published monthly by

THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.,
912 GRANT AVE.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Management of C. K. Toy, Fong Sing, and F. B. Worley.
Endorsed by The Chinese League of Justice of America

JANUARY 1911.

Vol. 1

No. 5

Subscription Price 35 cents a year.

What We Aim to Defend Against.

Ignorance Concerning the Chinese Peoples: To correct such misleading ideas as that expressed recently by a lady in an Eastern curio store that the Chinese around San Francisco lived to a great extent on rats, and that there were large rat farms near San Francisco from which the consumption supply was drawn. Oh, this is but one of a hundred of similar expressions of ignorance of matters concerning Chinese.

Prejudice Against the Chinese: And this, perhaps, is the greatest battle. Illustrations to fill many pages could be given, but we will simply refer to the Chicago judge who recently imposed a heavy fine on a Chinaman because he offered an umbrella to a white lady to protect her from a heavy rain shower and with no possible intention of anything else.

Discrimination: When a Chinese immigrant is subjected to certain

health tests which are never applied to other immigrants. Read also as to the laws proposed in the California Legislature as to holding of land by Orientals.

Oppression: Particularly noticeable is the manner and spirit in which the exclusion laws are enforced against the Chinese; the underlying spirit in the enforcement of the law is to keep a Chinaman from entering the country under the most trivial excuse if necessary—but to keep him out.

Attacks by Labor Officials: More often it is because the labor officials feel that they should make a showing in view of the salaries they receive, than because they have any real grievance. They feel that it will strike a responsive chord if they occasionally get after Chinese people in some manner; hence the Chinese must occasionally prepare for defense against these—shall we say salary outbreaks?

Lack of Knowledge of Conditions in China: And this we propose to dwell upon further in an early issue of the DEFENDER.

A Law Aimed Against the Oriental Race.

A measure has been introduced in the California Legislature, as was heretofore predicted it would be, providing that no alien who is not eligible to citizenship shall acquire title to, or own real property in California. If,

Continued on Page 3

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F. CAL.

DEAR DOCTOR:-



After suffering for a number of years from Bright's disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,
1032 KEARNY STREET, San Francisco. **HECTOR BEAULA.**

Dr. Wong,- Dear Sir:-

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

DR. WONG HIM,

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 6 & 7 to 8 p. m.

2273 Post street, S. F. Cal.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET.

BET GOUGH & OCTAVIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE RADIATOR

A CHINESE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY MAGAZINE

(INTER DENOMINATIONAL)

EVERY CHINESE SUNDY-SCHOOL CLASS NEEDS IT.

\$1 A YEAR. PUBLISHED AT 809 SARAMENTO ST., SAN FRANCISCO

THE WAH FUNG CURIO CO.

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL

❁❁ Oriental Art Goods ❁❁

CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES ETC.

1716 BROADWAY

OPPOSITE THE BROWN PLACE HOTEL

DENVER, COLORADO

by process of law, they should receive title to property, they can hold it for only five years.

As the Oriental race is the only race who are prohibited by law from becoming eligible to citizenship, we submit it is a very plain case of discrimination. The passage of such a law would do the labor unions, who are behind the measure, no good, but it would be a detriment to Orientals. As California, in most sections, bows her knee to the labor unions, notwithstanding the great financial loss she daily incurs thereby, we suppose the law will be enacted. At the last session, when a similar measure came up for consideration, the "big stick" of President Roosevelt stopped the foolishness.

What is a "Merchant"?

The Chinese exclusion laws provide that to be considered a merchant and to be entitled to a merchant's return certificate, a person of the Chinese race must prove by at least two credible white witness that he has been engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business for one year, and has not been engaged in manual labor during such time.

Chinese lately, however, when desiring to obtain a merchant's return certificate in order to make a visit to China, have been confronted with the necessity of bringing proof when they came to the United States, or if they claim to have been born here to bring witnesses to such birth, and must in general show their whereabouts during the time of the "Registration Act." All this, no doubt, is an endeavor to boost up Commissioner Keefe's extravagant statement that fifty per cent of the Chinese now here are here illegally.

At any rate, Chinese merchants who do not conform to these new impositions promptly have their cases denied. What we are wondering is: Has the "one-year" requirement of the law gone out of business, or is it simply ignored to conform to someone's idea of what the law should be?

Smuggling Chinese Into the Country.

Were every law of a country observed by everyone, there would be very little use for the large retinue of courts, judges, justices, and legal lights, and none at all for the prisons and police. Were the laws as to payment of duties not endeavored to be broken nearly every day by some returning traveler or other, the force of Custom House inspectors could be materially reduced. Were the "trusts" and other illegal combinations in restraint of trade which the United States authorities are now so persistently fighting, profitable, they would not have been formed.

Some people, (and we fear Americans are included to some extent), find it profitable to attempt to violate the Chinese Exclusion Laws and to smuggle Chinese into this country. As with every other law, there is always somebody trying to violate it. The newspapers daily tell of violators of other laws; the headings to such accounts are small, but if you look closely you can find them. But let someone attempt to smuggle four or five Chinamen into the country, and the typesetters of the newspapers have to drain their "og-point" type drawer to find type large enough for the headlines.

Then the average person picks up his daily paper, sees the large headlines, and at once concludes that some deep-laid plot to ruin the United States with hordes of Chinamen is impending, and thereupon every Chinaman is regarded with suspicion while the memory of the headlines lasts. And the four or five insignificant Chinamen sail back to China in ignorance of the commotion they have caused!



SING CHONG CO., Inc.

LEADING CHINESE BAZAAR

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares.

601-611 GRANT AVE.,

Cor. California Street

San Francisco, - - - California, U. S. A.

HOW to GET WELL and KEEP SO

Consultation and Diagnosis
FREE BY CHINESE DOCTOR

HOLDING CANTON BOARD OF EXAMINERS CERTIFICATE.

All diseases of the Blood. All Nervous affections. All Debilitating condition of either sex. All disordered conditions of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder and all Urinary troubles.

Phone West 8370,

1379 O'Farrell Street,



LEE TAI BONG

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs Post Cards Stereoptican Views

HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE.

INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS ETC.

960 Grant Ave.,

San Francisco, - - - - - California.

A Beautiful Christmas Gift.

AN ORIENTAL PILLOW COVER,

With pretty Japanese Scenery.

An attractive addition to your cosy corner.

Sent postpaid to any address in United States, on receipt of 60 Cents.

Address: THE W. CO.,

912 GRANT AVE.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Will the National Costume Follow the Queue?

Now that the days of the queue are, to a great extent, numbered, the question has arisen as to whether the Chinese national costume will disappear with the queue, or whether it will remain immune to the onward march of progress in China.

Says the *North China Herald*: "By a line of reasoning that does not appear to have been challenged anywhere, it is taken for granted that with the abolition of the queue must disappear the present national costume. Peking has gone one step further, for it argues that with the disappearance of the national costume must go hand in hand the abolition of the Kowtow. To æstheticism we must attribute the resolve that the national costume must not be allowed to survive the queue," etc.

We have asked the opinion of some of our readers who are versed in Chinese matters or interested in the progress of Chinese, and here are some of the answers we have received. Owing to lack of space, we must leave some answers to a later issue.

Prof. Daniel O. Davidson of Illinois, who has spent many years in China, does not believe the national costume will change. He says: "Answering your query as to my opinion on the subject, I am not inclined to the opinion that there will be a change in the costume, from an economic standpoint if from no other. New and strange attire for some 400,000,000 people is almost an impossibility—especially since the greater number of the people are in dire poverty and could hardly afford a change if they wished it. Furthermore, any changes of so radical nature in China will come very, very slowly."

Chin Fong, a prominent New England Chinese merchant, writes: "I would like to see the change suggested, but I feel it will take many, many years to have it happen. Why it will be a very long time yet before even the queue disappears."

Mrs. Wesley A. Fielding, now in Seattle, but who formerly resided in

Shanghai, expresses herself as follows: "China is to-day actually changing, and what would be impossible heretofore, is now within the realm of probability. Of course a national dress can't be expected to change all at once all over the Empire, but I wouldn't be surprised to hear of such a change being sanctioned by the government, and carried out in some of the principal cities at any rate, before the day of my generation is over."

Mr. Jas. Black, of Denver, who is perhaps one of the most noted scholars of the Chinese language in the West, and who is noted for his poem translations, says: "You ask for an opinion on the question, Will the present national costume survive the abolition of the queue? To this I would answer that while quite ignorant of what the trend of feeling on the subject in Peking may be, I can see neither 'line of reasoning' nor 'æsthetic necessity' in the idea that queue and costume must go together. The queue is a dynastic symbol, not yet three hundred years old. The national costume, in its general lines, is as old as China. A national costume, moreover, is very tenacious of existence. How many corners of Europe give evidence of that? And how much stronger the argument for its survival among the conservative Chinese. But China is in the midst of reforms. True, and there will no doubt be Chinese to whom Western fashions will seem the visible sign of progress. That these will ever be so numerous or influential as to bring about any real abolition of the national costume is hard to believe. Then again, how much of the old culture is interwoven with the old costume; the language and literature are full of it. Will China sacrifice these? Some of us in the West, who have come to know a little of the *Ku Wen*, would be sorry to see that day."



**A GOOD NEW YEAR'S
RESOLUTION WOULD BE**

to send in your subscription to
THE CHINESE DEFENDER

35c a year and worth it.

DR. ONG TING SHEW

CHINESE TEA & HERB SANITARIUM

Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese
herbs over 1000 varieties being used

11-13 BRENHAM PLACE,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Scholars

910 GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, - - CALIF.

When next in San Francisco try
a meal at the

New Canton Restaurant,

564 GRANT AVE.,

Near Cor. of California St.,

San Francisco, - - - - Cal.

An exchange states that the only foreign music which appeals to the Chinese masses is the Scotch bagpipe. From a standpoint of quantity of sound, we believe we can recognize some similarity to some Chinese musical instruments; from a standpoint of "kilties" or other Scotch characteristics, we are at a loss to explain it.

Happenings of Interest.

The mysteries of the great American national game of baseball are fast becoming known to the Chinese boys. They are mastering curves, and doubtless will soon know how to "jump the umpire."

Neither is aviation neglected by the Chinese young men of this country. A number of them have constructed air ships, and are likely to shortly be heard from to good advantage.

Dr. King H. Kwan, the China medical expert, has returned from Washington, where he went on behalf of the boy detained at Angel Island on account of filaria, particulars of which were published in our last issue. After addressing some well-attended meetings at San Francisco, at which he claimed that the Chinese Minister was not properly attending to the matter on behalf of the Chinese people, Dr. Kwan sailed for China, where he will take the matter up with the Peking authorities.

Mr. J. W. Russell, of San Diego, writes: "I believe the Chinese are not now, nor have they received at the hands of this country, the regard they merit. I shall welcome many Chinese here upon the Pacific Coast, where we now have but few."



恭賀新年

Following closely upon the American New Year comes the Chinese New Year season. The new Chinese year begins this year on January 29th. It has been suggested that some of our readers would be interested in some of the New Year customs. While to many of our subscribers these are well known, we feel that to many others they would be of interest.

Preparations. New Year preparations begin many weeks ahead; the housewife has puddings to make, and the children must have new garments for the festive days; nor must the fragrant lily be forgotten to be started. The merchant must gather together a stock of supplies, and it is the custom that all debts shall be settled before the New Year rolls in. As the opening day draws nearer, the house receives a thorough cleaning, and in the heathen homes the old kitchen gods are torn down and new ones installed to guide the household through the new year.

New Year's Eve. As is the night before Christmas to the American stores, so is New Year's eve to the Chinese merchants—a time of rushing business, and final preparations. Stalls are erected in the streets, and a thriving "last minute" trade is done. At midnight a big dinner is held, and work ceases.

New Year Customs. On the first day begins the visiting, and the merchant, clad in his gaudy silk robes, sallies forth to call on his acquaintances, for during the new year period all enmity is forgotten, and bad feeling is cast aside. Exchange is made of their cards, which are of red paper with their names printed in large letters thereon. Candy, nuts, tea, preserves, etc., are handed around to every visitor—often by children, to whom it is the custom to give "li-cee" (money wrapped up in red paper), and children during the new year's season often collect quite a considerable sum of money. The third day of

the New Year is the day on which the women "bi-neen" (pay their New Year calls). Dressed up in their elegant silks, the women and girls will call upon their women acquaintances and spend a merry day.

The eighth day of the New Year is "everybody's birthday," and is celebrated by a big dinner and usual festive ceremonies. To many this may be the winding up of the vacation days, for many of the stores in the United States spend but about a week celebrating. In China, the holiday time will last for about a month, but when work does begin it goes on unceasingly day after day, with but little chance for recreation.

Firecrackers are an important adjunct to the New Year's celebration, and the famous long strings of firecrackers will sputter and crackle for what seems an everlasting number of hours. And in every doorway can be seen traces of the burning of a package of firecrackers to scare away any evil spirits.

Where worshipping is the family creed, it will start on New Year's eve, and will be a periodic occurrence during the opening days of the New Year. The Christian Chinese hold union meetings during the holiday times, and keep open house at their Missions.

The starting of new enterprises among the Chinese, if at all near New Year's, is generally deferred till after the holiday festivities. The close of the old year is generally the time for the settlement of wages for the year, and dividends in the stores. And each year, for a month or so prior to New Year's, there will be many a Chinese wend his way towards their family home in China to be there in time to share in the grand New Year festivities which always take place there.



The Recent Trip of the American Merchants to China.

While there has been quite a little said in our columns with reference to the recent trip of the Chamber of Commerce and mercantile delegates to China, Mr. O. M. Clark, of Portland, who recently returned from the trip, tells so much of interest in the *Oregonian* that we want our readers to hear what he has to say. His account, in part, is as follows:

"We found the Shanghai merchants very affable and friendly. They all wanted to know more of American ways and methods. As one Chinese speaker said at a banquet, 'We love America because she has a conscience, and so far as we know she is the only country possessing that article; at least, it so appears to us.' This surely was a decided compliment for the States.

"We were in China something like six weeks, and we met all kinds of viceroys, mandarins, Tartar generals and officials of one class and another. The conclusion to be gathered from meeting these men, many of whom are exceedingly bright and intelligent, is that China will become a great nation of powerful influence, and one of the largest importers of goods in the world.

"China is certainly waking up. Everywhere we went we were met by the young Chinese who have been educated abroad and who are used to American and European ways. They were put forward to meet us. Those who have been educated in the United States look to the United States as their model for whatever is done in China. They are the ones who would probably regard the products of the United States as those to be imported. Our visit opened vast possibilities in bringing the two countries together, particularly in a commercial sense.

"One of the interesting visits I had while in Peking was with Seid Back, Jr., son of Seid Back, of Portland. The young man told me he had passed his examinations there very creditably. He is a bright young Chinaman and a credit to Portland, his birthplace.

"It is the young men of the type of Seid Back that will bring China out of its lethargy. I remember while being entertained in Canton at a banquet that I listened to a speech by Ng Poon Chew, a very intelligent and bright man. He said that in the progress of the civilization of the human race, they first ate their food with their fingers, then with knife and fork, and finally with the chop stick. He went on to say that if China is left alone to develop its own destiny, and if the nations of the world will let her have absolute peace for the next fifteen or twenty years, she will be able to stand on her feet and become an honorable nation among the family of the nations of the world.

"The Japanese and Chinese are greatly misunderstood in this country by some of our leaders, but no better and more anxious people exist on the face of the globe to maintain friendly relations with the American people than those who reside across the Pacific Ocean."

China and the 1915 Fair.

Mr. W. L. Gerstle, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who arrived in San Francisco from the Orient a few days ago, states that he was assured that China would represent herself at the coming 1915 Exposition at San Francisco as she has never appeared before at an international exposition. At the Nanking Exposition, \$750,000 was expended, and when told of San Francisco's \$17,500,000, the Chinese were greatly astonished at the magnitude of it.



理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier
than the Sword.



Published Monthly by

THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.

912 GRANT AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Management of C. K. Toy, Fong Sing and F. B. Worley

Endorsed by The Chinese League of Justice of America

FEBRUARY, 1911

Vol. I

No. 6

Subscription Price 35 cents a year

How He Was Taught Civilization.

To Editor of Chinaman Defender:

Me come from China heathen country four months ago; now me learn how to be civilized. I tell you how me learn.

First when I come on steamer they take me to Angel Island, and then have one doctor man try see what he can find the matter. He try very hard every day—one time take me from bed midnight and catch blood from my ear. Some Chinaman very much frighten that way; one man doctor first give medicine, and one day more man die, me no no what matter that way; all little boys very much frighten, many boys sick all kinds trouble; me not care, maybe die, all right; bye and bye two weeks doctor no try any more. Then three weeks more they talk my ease, ask me maybe more 100 questions, like who my grandmother, how much teeth my grandfather, how many fish my

village pond have—oh, lots questions. Two weeks more talk me some more questions, because my friend who come talk to help me make mistake, not know how much fish that pond or something. By and bye, two weeks more, make more than two months steamer come here, they talk me all right take me go San Francisco; me very glad, for me get scared for some man he appeal head city Washington he stay Angel Island maybe four and five months, and little boys stay there long time and me think me no like my little boy stay that kind place so long. Then one man he be there 91 days then he die—me think more better die stay there too long and eat different kind food. all same prison.

Then me go Chinatown—too much no good white lady live there; my friend talk me all no good lady policeman send live in Chinatown; then all no good white man go there see her; this way teach Chinaman be good Christian man, make Chinaman's children heap smart see that kind people, hear all men swear and see them smoke and get drink too much.

My friend he show me maybe like do something no matter what, they like Chinaman be civilized man and pay money, then no trouble; me think lot of men make lot of money from Chinaman—that the civilized way. My friend get good job; he

Continued on Page 3

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F., CAL.



DEAR DOCTOR:

After suffering for a number of years from Bright's Disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,

HECTOR BEAULA.

1032 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

DR. WONG—DEAR SIR:

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

Dr. WONG HIM

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,
2273 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p.m.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET

Bet. Gough and Octavia

San Francisco

THE RADIATOR

A CHINESE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY MAGAZINE

(Inter Denominational)

EVERY CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS NEEDS IT

\$1 a Year.

Published at 809 Sacramento Street, San Francisco

THE WAH FUNG CURIO CO.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail

Oriental Art Goods

CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

1716 BROADWAY

Opposite the Brown Palace Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO

no can keep; Union may say no more Chinaman can clean saloon Slavonian more cheap. Then my cousin he be arrested but man no take him prison; four, five days keep him somewhere else; they talk he no right stay this country; bye and bye he get lawyer, costs lots money; then they say make mistake, catch wrong man and let him go. What can he do—he lost lot of work. Oh, me sabbe what kind man civilized man now.

Yours respectfully,

ALL SING.

Laws Against the Oriental Race.

We referred last month to the bill introduced in the California Legislature aimed at Orientals, and prohibiting them from holding land in California. Many other and equally as vicious bills have been added to the list, and while they have all been referred to a committee which is supposed to be composed of sane individuals, still there are some Legislators who wish to get their names in print and incur the approbation of Union Labor, and who will therefore endeavor to have them passed.

Concerning these bills, we quote herewith in full an editorial from the San Francisco "Chronicle," which, for the most part, is well worded:

"BAITING THE ORIENTAL.

"There is No Sense in It and It Ought Not To be Done.

"Small-bore legislators who seek for personal notoriety by introducing 'anti-Japanese' bills in the Legislature should be summarily squelched.

"The Chronicle is entitled to speak on this subject with some authority, for it was the first journal in the State to call serious attention to the danger to our civilization from the influx of Japanese, and it was urging restrictive measures when the press and the organized labor of the State were silent, and when the 'Anti-Japanese League' had not been thought of.

"This journal is therefore in a

position to say, with emphasis, that since Oriental immigration has ceased, let there be an end of agitation.

"The people of this coast oppose the immigration of Oriental labor because, if unrestricted, it will dominate the labor situation, which means that it will dominate our civilization. Our position is identical with that of the Japanese and Chinese, who oppose the unrestricted immigration of western capital, lest in the end it dominate the financial situation. East and West are alike in desiring to keep out the thing which each fears. Asia wishes to build railroads with its own money, just as we wish to build them with our own labor. Each side has come to recognize the reasonableness of the position of the other, and in perfect friendliness to co-operate with each other.

"Oriental laborers have ceased to come here except as here and there an individual bribes his way in which amounts to nothing.

"Japanese laborers have ceased to come as the result of friendly official action of the Japanese Government, in respect to whose good faith there is no question whatever.

"In the face of this situation any anti-Oriental legislation, or attempted legislation, will be justly regarded as demagogic attempts to gain personal notoriety by stirring up racial hatred. It has no sympathy from any portion of the public which is worth considering.

"It is to the interests of the American people to cultivate the most friendly relations with Oriental nations in order that trade may flourish. And aside from pecuniary advantages, the innate sense of humanity and decency inspires and should impel good feeling towards all the world. It will be time enough to further restrict Oriental immigration when there is occasion for it.

"No alien should be permitted to own land in this country. No alien can hold land in the Territories. But when we adopt the United States law for this State, we should

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

Leading Chinese Bazaar

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares

601-611 GRANT AVE.

California Street Car

SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

HOW to GET WELL and KEEP SO

CONSULTATION AND DIAGNOSIS

FREE BY CHINESE DOCTOR

Holding Canton Board of Examiners Certificate

All diseases of the Blood. All Nervous affections. All Debilitating conditions of either sex. All disordered conditions of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder and all Urinary troubles. PHONE WEST 8370.



LEE TAI BONG

1379 O'FARRELL STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs

Post Cards

Stereopticon Views

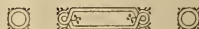
HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE

INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS, ETC.

960 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

A Beautiful Gift or Souvenir



AN ORIENTAL PILLOW COVER WITH PRETTY
JAPANESE SCENERY

An Attractive Addition to your Cozy Corner

Sent postpaid to any address in United States on receipt of 60 Cents.

ADDRESS:

THE W. COMPANY

912 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

adopt it in full and not confine its operations to those of any nationality or race.

"There is no power to prevent notoriety seekers from introducing pin-pricking anti-Oriental bills at Sacramento, but they should go to committees which will bury them deep. They do not represent public sentiment, because there is no need of them."

China Destined to Influence the Whole World.

Dr. W. Henry Davidson, about to return to China for further medical work, said:

"China is drawing very near to England, and it is destined to influence the whole world. The Chinese possess qualities of patience, sobriety, industry and courage which will raise them to a high pitch of greatness. I have faith in them, and I return to help, so far as I can, a great nation to realize its highest destiny."

Jottings By the Way.

While China is not likely to face any "Woman's Suffrage" troubles the new Civil Code of China is likely to be based to a considerable extent on that of Japan which is much more advanced in protecting the rights of women than is the present Chinese law. In fact, women are likely to be considerably emancipated from the ancient Chinese customs and traditions if the movements now being waged are successful.

* * *

During the recent San Francisco aviation meet, a Chinese young man brought to the front his airship, but owing to some machinery troubles a trial could not be had there. He has made a short flight elsewhere though.

* * *

Says a newspaper: "A legislator declares that we are becoming a nation of hypochondriacs. Little wonder, when the doctors lie awake at night trying to think up new kinds of germs with which to frighten the people." What would this newspaper editor say were he to be

a Chinese immigrant and run up against the immigration doctors at San Francisco. They must also search the medical libraries for books on strange and, may we say impossible, diseases!

* * *

"Strikes" among students are not numerous in this country. At a Foochow college, because a professor would not submit 30 questions from which he would submit 10 for an examination on the book being studied, the students went on strike and failed to appear at the examination. When a European teacher attempts to maintain good discipline, the students appeal to the director to substitute a Japanese instructor, and when the European's term of employment has expired, the Japanese instructor appears. He solves the problems for the students and they can then live a happy, easy and contented life! Anyway, so says a Foochow college graduate and ex-teacher at a recent address.

* * *

In our December issue we told of a boy who was examined for filaria and whose case was made a test case. The boy went through so many ordeals that he begged to be returned to China, but as such action would not solve the matter he was kept at the immigration station. While he was perfectly well when he came, he is now said to have been transformed into a sad, sick boy. And this is America—where the treatment of children is supposed to be exemplary!

* * *

The Harvard University maintains a laboratory and college in Shanghai to teach the Chinese the primary medical knowledge necessary to prevent the tropical diseases. Dr. M. R. Edwards, who has been in charge, gave a very interesting talk of his work before the San Francisco Harvard Club recently.

* * *

Chinese merchants who contemplate a visit to China in the near future are planning to get their applications for investigation of their status on file at an early date. Three

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN
MATTERS CONCERNING
CHINESE**

**Send In Your Subscription To
THE CHINESE DEFENDER**

35c a Year and Worth It

DR. ONG TING SHEW

Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitarium

Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese
Herbs, over 1000 varieties being
used.

11-13 BRENHAM PLACE

San Francisco

California

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

**Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Scholars**

910 GRANT AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO,

CAL.

**When Next in San Francisco Try a
Meal at the**

NEW CANTON RESTAURANT

Newly Renovated and Enlarged

564 GRANT AVE.

Near Cor. of California St.

San Francisco - - - Cal.

weeks used to be the customary time needed for such investigations; three months is quick time now-a-days. This is about the same time that the United States Supreme Court at Washington takes to decide important and intricate constitutional law cases.

* * *

In speaking of the Chinese doctor, the "Celestial Empire" thinks they frequently become doctors because of failures in everything else. All that is required is a book or two of prescriptions, a little skill in feeling the pulse, and a pair of goggles. The drugs which the patient gets are simples of the nettle-tea sort which cannot do much harm. But not all China's practitioners are of this sort, as some are said to have been of great aid in the conquest of pestilences which have come to various sections.

* * *

A Chinese boy arriving at Boston claiming to be the son of a Boston merchant, was denied admission by the Immigration officials. Pending a hearing by the United States Supreme Court of the questions involved, which will keep the boy under virtual imprisonment for quite a while, application has been made to the Supreme Court for his release on bonds on the ground that his health is in great danger of failing under his present conditions.

Chinese in England.

Writes Rev. John E. Readdie of the Chinese Church, Village St. Everton, Liverpool:

"The Chinese have many friends in this country, and whenever a second rate paper attacks them, the attacks are speedily met by letters from all parts.

"Two laundries were damaged a short time ago during the riots between Orangemen and Catholics and the damage was borne by the city corporation without a murmur. Occasionally we report cases of annoyance and the officials are very attentive to all our complaints. The

offenders are generally rough boys or very young men. All the police officers that I am acquainted with have great respect for our Chinese friends. I know personally the majority of the teachers in Liverpool (some of them many years standing) and they are all devoted to their pupils. I feel much credit is due to the Christians in America for the way in which they have labored in years gone by.

"We believe that China is going to be one of the leading nations in the world. May God grant to her rulers and those in authority under them the wisdom which He alone can give."

The New York "Nation" says: "A Chinese actress, Madame Chung has been playing in 'The Dragoon of Wrath' in the Little Theater, London, and creating something of a sensation." A writer in London "Truth" says: "I had heard much of Mme. Chung, but nothing to make me understand how great an artist she is. A plaintive, pathetic, diminutive little person, she has really remarkable gifts of comedy and tragedy, and I have seldom seen finer or more subtle acting in an English theater."

We again invite our friends to contribute to the columns of the "Defender," or to write us of matters concerning Chinese happenings in their respective sections of the country. The Defender does not propose to be a "sectional" paper as a glance through this issue will plainly show. Let us hear from your part of the country.

And if you know of any friends who would be interested in this paper, send us their names and addresses.

Imposition of Chinese Laundrymen.

Relying upon the prejudice which is so easily stirred up against Chinese, two girls and three men have been arrested in Boston for working "badger games" on some fifteen Chinese of Boston and vicinity, and securing from them several hundred dollars.

The "Boston American" describes their mode of procedure as follows: "The two girls would hurry into a Chinese laundry with some part of their clothing disarranged and ask, or demand permission to go into the rear room of the laundry to adjust their attire. Rushing then into the back room they would await developments.

"A moment later two young men supposed to be brothers of the two girls, would rush in and accuse the Chinamen of impropriety. The pretended brothers would be so angry that they had previously notified a policeman to follow them to the laundry.

"In would come the third young man displaying a badge. This cumulative trouble was sufficient to make the Chinamen give his ready cash to the young men to escape prosecution, as he supposed. Then the young men and women would depart to practice the game on the next victim."

Complaint was finally made to the police, and through a scheme fixed up with a Chinaman at Brighton, the offenders were located and arrested. The girls are 17 and 19 years old respectively.

All this is possible only because people are so apt to be deceived by the startling and generally untrue reports often occurring in the daily press concerning Chinese who are charged with some crime. In point of fact, white girls are not likely to be molested in any way by Chinese, and would the public but reason out a matter instead of becoming inflamed and prejudiced by false accounts purposely intended to be sensational, such happenings as this "badger game" would not be tried upon innocent and law-abiding Chinese.

Stirring Up Prejudice Against Chinese.

In line with the foregoing, is the play being exhibited over the country entitled "The Great Chinatown Trunk Mystery," exemplifying the alleged murder of Elsie Sigel by a Chinaman in New York in 1909.

This play is a disgrace to the American stage, an insult to the Chinese people, and a blot upon the record of any community that allows it to be presented. It displays a Chinese Mission School in operation in a manner which doesn't exist, and is full of ideas which tend to inflame against the Chinese people. At Portland, Oregon, the play was stopped—much to the credit of Portland and its officers. It comes to San Francisco probably before this issue will have been mailed, and while we hope its presentation will be stopped, we fear some of San Francisco's officials are too much under Union Labor domination to see the justice of the Chinese side of the matter. The moral support of the American people would help much in all such matters.

A Praiseworthy Change.

Lest we be charged with always finding fault, we want to make note of an excellent order which Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel has promulgated. Chinese merchants, students and travelers coming here, who, for some reason or other, have faulty or incomplete credentials from China, can now secure temporary release, pending investigation, on a \$200 bond, and will not therefore be detained at the Immigration Station for the necessarily lengthy wait while the proper papers are obtained—as is now done. This change is surely in line with the spirit of the exclusion laws.

China Upset Over the Queue.

Minister Calhoun reports that business troubles are threatened if the queue is removed by the military and officials in China, and the European costume adopted by them. The Chinese clothing manufacturers would be seriously affected by such an order, it is reported. Large numbers of military officers and students have already cut their queues and adopted European attire.

An Interesting Book About China.

R. F. Johnston, M. A., has given to the world an excellent book con-

cerning Northern China, by name "Lion and Dragon in Northern China." The title refers to the Wei-hai-wei region and to the English rule thereof with Chinese acquiescence. The work particularly deals with a study of the social organization of a typical community of old China.

Mr. Johnston bears witness to the well known integrity of the Chinese in business matters, "and advances the interesting theory," says the *New York Nation*, "that their commercial honor is based upon the accountability of every individual to his family. Repudiating a debt involves no sense of sin, in the Christian sense, but a 'loss of face' that may cause the debtor the anguish of alienation by his clan—a more effective guarantee of rectitude than the loftier ideal which is professed but not always attained in the West.

"The land in China is owned just as it is in America, but a whole village may be in the possession of a single family, no member of which is able to use or dispose of his property regardless of the wishes of his relations. If one desires to sell his lot, he must perforce accept any bid offered by an influential relative which is regarded as fair by the clan after open discussion, the theory being that it is contrary to the interests of the family that any part of its real estate should pass into the hands of an outsider."

Mr. Johnston concludes that there is "much fundamental soundness in many of China's social institutions, much that it is to the interest of China herself and of the whole world to respect and conserve."

Famine In China.

Contributions are being raised for the relief of the famine victims in China. The American commercial bodies are among the subscribers and the Chinese themselves are adding largely to the fund being raised here.



理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier
than the Sword.



Published Monthly by

THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.

912 GRANT AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Management of C. K. Toy, Fong Sing and F. B. Worley

Endorsed by The Chinese League of Justice of America

MARCH, 1911

Vol. I

No. 7

Subscription Price 35 cents a year

What my old grandfather say,
If him see such awful,
Sure make him die very quick,
Make ancestor sorrowful.

No more like him used to be,
Now take 'Melican plan,
Chinaman all different now,
All the same white man.

This poetree to Chinaman Defen-
der from Ah Sing.

Ah Sing Lapses Into Rhyme.

Now him no more like before,
Him al! liffrent now;
All my friends try white man way
Me tell you just how.

One long queue him cut all off,
No more hang behind,
Now grow hair like 'Melican man,
Fix him hair that kind.

Bye-me-bye have pompadour,
Fix like Paderewski;
Maybe catch the football style,
China boy make frisky.

Me go look see barber shop,
No more like before,
Now he catch him barber chair
Just like 'Melican store.

China girl walk out on street,
Sometimes catch a fellow,
Wear the ribbon in her hair,
Pink or red or yellow.

Graft on Chinese.

The Chinese Shrimp Fishers near San Francisco having made complaint that the deputies of the State Fish and Game Commission have been repeatedly extorting money from them, threatening them with arrest for alleged violation of the fish laws, the matter was investigated by a committee appointed by the State Legislature. That committee, in a partial report, has found that such grafting has been going on for four years, and is probing further into the matter. The Chinese testified that time after time money was wrongfully demanded from them, until it had reached a point where they must either make complaint or quit business.

A daily paper aptly puts the Chinese custom of having the family name first as follows: "Christian names in Chinese are always in retreat."

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F., CAL.



DEAR DOCTOR:

After suffering for a number of years from Bright's Disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,

HECTOR BEAULA.

1032 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

DR. WONG—DEAR SIR:

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

Dr. WONG HIM

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,
2273 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p.m.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET

Bet. Gough and Octavia

San Francisco

THE RADIATOR

A CHINESE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY MAGAZINE

(Inter Denominational)

EVERY CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS NEEDS IT

\$1 a Year.

Published at 809 Sacramento Street, San Francisco

THE WAH FUNG CURIO CO.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail

Oriental Art Goods

CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

1716 BROADWAY

Opposite the Brown Palace Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO

The Famine in Central China.

Dr. Bailie Tells of Personal Experiences in that District.
(Written for The Chinese Defender)

Everyone who feels at all concerned in the welfare of the Chinese in America, who sees in their presence among us an opportunity to influence, even in a small degree, the ethical and scientific ideals of their native land, is sure also to feel concerned about whatever of good or ill takes place in the Middle Kingdom. So I have thought that a few extracts from private letters telling of personal experiences among some of the famine victims of Central China might interest your readers.

The evils of over-population, the baneful results of incompetence of the government, and the ravages of diseases depending upon insanitary conditions, social sins, and chronic underfeeding are always painfully apparent in China. Great masses of the common people live perpetually on the ragged edge of starvation, so that when disaster overtakes a section of the population, the rest cannot spare a great deal of assistance. Of course there are many wealthy families in China, but I refer to the ordinary laboring and peasant classes and the small shopkeepers. To receive the refugees would reduce most of the villages to the famine standard. So, if we read of what seems to us in this happier land, heartless treatment, let us not judge harshly or hastily.

The inundated districts are in the northern parts of Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces. Nanking, Shanghai and Soochow are all in Kiangsu provinces. A large number of famine victims have found their way, naturally, to the Provincial capital, Nanking. They are gathered into colonies at different points both inside and outside the city walls. For shelter from the penetrating, numbing cold they have made themselves little huts of straw mats. The colony at the Shia Kwan numbers about 20,000 (the Shia Kwan is a marshy strip of shore land lying along the Yang-tse outside the city wall; it is the place set apart by

treaty for a foreign settlement). Many of the hut population are too feeble to rise from their beds; others are begging all passers-by to "Save life," "Save life."

Mr. Bailie says: "You can form no idea of the misery of these poor creatures unless you saw them. They are desperate. They are emaciated. They want to give away their children so as to have the poor things fed. Poor, naked, cold and hungry they're around us here, and all that we are helping is only one in 10,000. A poor woman with a few tatters on her, absolutely blind. I tried to get some of the Chinese here to take in. She was in a delicate condition, but no, there was no room. So I went to the little hut of another refugee family and asked the woman, would she take her in? 'Yes, where is she?' So we went to find the poor thing, and we found her huddling in a dirty corner of the Drum Tower (even that place she was occupying against the orders of the police). The woman took her home, and they improvised a hut as good as their own for her. Next morning a girl baby was born—bitter, piercing cold wind—no milk for baby. She offered to give me the baby and I couldn't refuse." The baby has since died.

"All this misery could be prevented if canals were opened and the place drained. This goes on every second or third year. Nothing is done. If foreigners (non-Chinese) try to prevent it, they won't be allowed. Industries have been started by good Chinese purposely to help these refugees, but no sooner is the thing running than the officials swoop down and squeeze the life out of it. Surely it is a dreadful thing to be poor in China. Foreign improvements are of no avail, for some officials gets a hold of the thing, and then gives the poor worker barely enough on which to subsist. Things are getting worse as the purchasing power of money is decreasing, while wages are about the same." Again: "The poor have nothing to eat but the tops of carrots (not the carrots themselves), entoll blades of Chinese cabbages

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

Leading Chinese Bazaar

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares

601-611 GRANT AVE.

California Street Car

SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

HOW to GET WELL and KEEP SO

CONSULTATION AND DIAGNOSIS

FREE BY CHINESE DOCTOR

Holding Canton Board of Examiners Certificate

All diseases of the Blood. All Nervous affections. All Debilitating conditions of either sex. All disordered conditions of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder and all Urinary troubles. PHONE WEST 8370.



LEE TAI BONG

1379 O'FARRELL STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs

Post Cards

Stereopticon Views

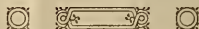
HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE

INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS, ETC.

960 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

A Beautiful Gift or Souvenir



AN ORIENTAL PILLOW COVER WITH PRETTY
JAPANESE SCENERY

An Attractive Addition to your Cozy Corner

Sent postpaid to any address in United States on receipt of 60 Cents.

ADDRESS:

THE W. COMPANY

912 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

which they gather from refuse heaps; then they dig up the roots of cabbages and try to eat them. Those who can afford it get bran to mix with this, and others use the whey that comes away when bean curd is made, and try by boiling to reduce it to a consistency such that it can be eaten. Naturally, nearly all have bowel troubles and numbers are dying. I believe March and the beginning of April will see great numbers perish."

Turn to another picture: "It was very rainy yesterday and today and I didn't get out till 4 p. m. today. I saw a woman lying in front of a rice hong that had been raided. She was moaning and badly battered. The rice hong is all closed lest they may lose all. The poor woman was lying in the road, wet through. I went over to a little colony and had each mother with her baby—14 mothers—come over to a place that sells vermicelli, and gave each of them a bowl. I had also one of them go out and bring in that woman who had been knocked down, and she was glad to take a bowl too. At first they wouldn't dare to bring her in, because she had been injured by the police, but I insisted, and she was helped in and was as hungry as a wolf. Some of us find fault with the rich Chinese for not helping, but how much better are we ourselves? The misery about is so awful I can think of nothing else."

Nanking is only one of many centers where these famine victims are concentrating. Several million lives are involved. Who will help?

EFFIE D. W. BAILIE.

Note: Contributions can be sent to the Seattle Commercial Club, Seattle, Wash., or to Mr. S. K. Suzuki, Yokohama Specie Bank, Shanghai.

(The Commercial Clubs in the principal cities are also receiving subscriptions.—Ed.)

Fund For Famine Sufferers.

Noble work has been done by the American Red Cross Society and the respective Commercial Clubs in

collecting funds and supplies for the famine victims. From all the principal cities have come large contributions. The San Francisco Chinese have held numerous benefits to swell the fund. One of the most energetic workers in the cause has been Mr. Ben Selling of Portland, Ore., he having been instrumental in collecting almost \$5,000, and great praise is due him for his untiring efforts. Said Mr. Selling: "Every 50c piece or \$1 contributed may save the life of a human being. It should mean a whole lot to the contributor to think that he had saved the life of a single one."

The Portland "Oregonian" publishes the following: "Which is it to be?—One dollar will carry a Chinese famine sufferer until the next crop. Your tobacco costs you at least \$25 per year. Why not save 25 lives and cut out the smoke, unless you are able to do both? Think it over."

From a Friend of the Chinese Who Has Seen China's Poor.

"The poor ye have always with you." Nowhere is that more true than in the older settled parts of the earth, the lands inhabited before the now prosperous nations were born. People in this country do not know what poverty means. When in the most prosperous times you see carried home for a family dinner a few inches of fish tied with a straw string (no paper—that would add to the cost), when on a ferry boat some old woman takes hold of your coat and says "warm," when you see the open pavilions built along the wayside by some charitable person for the poor homeless wanderer to die in—then you feel really wicked eating your good dinner, wearing your warm clothes and living in your comfortable home.

If the above is true in a season of plenty, what can the conditions be caused by a famine? It is beyond comprehension; words fail to give a faint picture of the situation. The famine itself is caused in no way by the sufferers themselves. Transportation facilities and economic

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN
MATTERS CONCERNING
CHINESE**

**Send In Your Subscription To
THE CHINESE DEFENDER
35c a Year and Worth It**

DR. ONG TING SHEW

Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitarium
Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese
Herbs, over 1000 varieties being
used.

**11-13 BRENHAM PLACE
San Francisco California**

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

**Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Scholars**

**910 GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

**When Next in San Francisco Try a
Meal at the**

NEW CANTON RESTAURANT

**Newly Renovated and Enlarged
564 GRANT AVE.
Near Cor. of California St.
San Francisco - - - Cal.**

changes would cause it to be felt in a less degree, but that is a question for the future; the present duty is to help.

We can all add our mite, knowing that as in nations as in people, "The rich land of today may become the poor of tomorrow."

FLORENCE N. WORLEY.

Matters Concerning Chinese.

The House at Washington passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at West Point, two Chinese to be designated by their Government.

* * *

Fong Guey, the Chinese aviator, left for China last month, taking his airship along. He expects to give exhibitions in China.

* * *

A vicious law which aims to deny suffrage to native born Chinese and Asiatics is on the files of the California Legislature. While it cannot pass as presented, even if modified it would be a disgrace to the ideas of American freedom.

* * *

It is reported that Prof. John Fryer of the University of California will quit the campus to found a modern school for Chinese blind students at Shanghai.

* * *

The Labor Unions recently contributed funds to a man who promised to start a magazine called "The White Man," to be devoted to the cause of preventing Asiatic immigration. The man got the money, but he wasn't "white" himself, evidently, for the newspapers say he has disappeared. Haven't the Unions learned yet that most of this "Anti-Asiatic" business is for someone to get money? They surely need to see things as others see them.

* * *

News Item: "The Immigration service having detailed the cutter Orient to pursue smugglers of Chinese in the vicinity of San Diego,

a craft was seen, which, when pursued during a storm, sent out a yawl laden with six coolies, which was seen to capsize. No trace of the men thrown out could be found and they must have been virtually thrown overboard to drown by the smugglers."

Alas! Have the immigration officials in charge of that cutter forgotten the story of Jonah and the whale? How did they overlook searching for one or more whales who no doubt swallowed these phantom coolies. Our own idea is that an ordinary rock-cod would have failed to find even a trace of a meal from all the "coolies" ever actually seen or thrown overboard, as the report would have us believe. One must indeed almost be a fish to "swallow" such phantom narratives.

A Plea For "True American" Action.

A Japanese who recently passed through California showed his discernment by stating that it is a "certain element" on this coast that keeps the fires of race prejudice smouldering and every now and then agitates the subject of war between nations which as nations have only the most friendly mutual feelings.

Have the American people, we wonder, ever analyzed carefully this "certain element?" Who compose it? Look over the names of the agitators who most strongly oppose the admission of Orientals to America. How many American names do you find? Where did they or their fathers come from? Their names indicate that they represent the vast hordes of foreigners which the United States has permitted to come in by the Eastern gate, and now they are here presuming to say who shall or shall not enter by the Western gate.

If everything written or said on this subject of Oriental exclusion was signed by each individual endorsing it, would not the American people quickly resent the claim that they were "representative Americans?" The fact is, the pure American is too apathetic and many a

"Tom, Dick or Harry" as members of some "league" is allowed to represent him without challenge.

But the Japanese was right. It is only a "certain element," an imported element of poor quality as a rule, which is presuming to dictate how the United States shall treat her western neighbors. Is it not time for the Americans to speak and act for themselves in this, as they have done in other matters which have insured justice and protection to China?

L. E. AGARD.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

And The Relation of the British Government Thereto.

In the endeavor being made by the Christian Union of England for the severance of the connection of the British Empire with the Opium Traffic, to help accomplish their purpose, mammoth memorials and petitions are being signed and presented to the British Government, and leaflets and booklets, in large editions, are being published and distributed.

The following facts and remarks, taken from their literature, will no doubt be of interest to Defender readers:

"Opium is the prepared juice of the poppy. The plant is grown in British India under the direct control of the British Government for export to China. The whole crop so obtained must be sold to the Government. It is manufactured into opium at Government factories. The great bulk is prepared for other than medicinal purposes, and sold to opium merchants, who send it to China.

"The population of China is estimated at 400,000,000. Amongst this vast population, opium smoking has spread very widely. China, then, is the country where the effects of the drug are best known, and the testimony of the Chinese themselves is that opium is a **curse**."

After numerous and unsuccessful attempts to secure action by the Government towards stopping the

government connection with the traffic, the House of Commons, on May 30, 1906, adopted the following resolution: "That this House reaffirms its conviction that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible, and requests His Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be necessary for bringing it to a speedy close." The Chinese Government was not slow in taking advantage of this action of the House, and finally, on Nov. 21, 1906, issued eleven of the most drastic regulations on the subject to prohibit this opium curse. The British Government, at last, in 1908, consented to limit the amount imported, but allowed the trade to continue until 1917. The efforts now being made are aimed to stop the curse at once, and not to allow it to continue until 1917.

Says Professor Caldicott, D.Litt., D.D., of King's College, London: "We must remember that it is what the present Secretary of State for India has publicly called a 'horrible drug' that is still to be poured into China by tens of thousands of chests annually until 1917. Each chest is an instrument of temptation for weak victims, and an obstacle in the path of Chinese reform. In ten years many thousands of human beings will be added to the roll of those who have passed into Eternity degraded and demoralized in the sight of a reforming Government and the distressed, but helpless, leaders of their nation. Can any limit be set to the effort that should be made to shorten the period on our part?"

Says "National Righteousness": "A righteous policy demands: 1. The speedy suppression of our Opium trade—which is the direct cause of the degradation and moral ruin of multitudes in China and elsewhere; not a policy of reduction spread over eight or nine more years. 2. The immediate release of China from the long enforced Treaty obligations to admit Opium.

"To maintain unjust and dishonorable treaty conditions, extorted when China was too feeble to re-

sist, and to call it upholding 'British treaty rights' is to expose the Government and people of Great Britain to the scorn and contempt of the civilized world."

"Lest We Forget"

Why should we for others care?
Why should we for others dare?
Millions in that far-off land
Call for us to make a stand.

Why for others should we spend?
Why the weak should we defend?
Now's the time when deeds will tell
For our Britain—ill or well.

Bravo China! Struggle on,
Now the battle's almost won!
Nobly have thy leaders stood
'Gainst the foreign opium flood.
J. E. READDIE.

An Error Corrected.

We stated in the January issue that the bond for the release of the exempt Chinese classes had been fixed at \$200. This should have read \$2,000.

Denied Habeas Corpus.

A petition was recently denied in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, filed on behalf of a Chinese woman who had been ordered deported by the Immigration authorities, though claiming to be a citizen by reason of being the wife of a native born American citizen. She claimed that "she could have proved her rights but for the fact that her witnesses would not go to Angel Island to testify in her behalf although they were willing to give their testimony in San Francisco and that she was thereby denied the protection of the laws."

We still hope for the time when the offices of the Immigration Bureau of the port of San Francisco will be again established in San Francisco. It serves no purpose to have them remain at Angel Island, except to inconvenience nearly every one having business with the department.

理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier
than the Sword.



Published Monthly by

**THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.**

912 GRANT AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Management of C. K. Toy, Fong Sing and F. B. Worley

Endorsed by The Chinese League of Justice of America

APRIL, 1911

Vol. I

No. 8

Subscription Price 35 cents a year

Ah Sing Writes Home.

(Explanatory News Item: "Berkeley, Cal.—The members of the Chinese Mission have thrown down the gauntlet to their parents, declaring that they will no longer be governed by the Oriental customs dating back to Confucius, in the selecting and marrying of their life mates. Some of the young men are students in the university.")

My honored father: Me must write you about brother Ah Wing—he do very bad ways, now no more like our home do. First he look see one China girl Ah May, very much pretty girl, but large feet; he talk he love her very much. Me tell him he crazy, but maybe he want catch that girl me go that girl father talk him about how much money to pay. Wing say no, not do that, all none of my business, that that not right way. Wing he sure crazy man; he wait Ah May school come out, walk next Ah May, go Ah May house;

sometimes he take Ah May go see 5-cent picture place. One day me see one letter he writing Ah May, tell Ah May meet him 8 o'clock night time at "Lover Lane," near Berkeley big school; Ah Wing no know me see letter, so me go too look see what they do. Bye-mbye Ah May and Ah Wing come long, catch each one hands, kiss mouth, make big fool, walk near trees—oh me afraid tell you all foolish kind thing they do, just like white lover-man. Next week Wing talk he marry Ah May. Me ask him how much money pay father; he tell me he no pay Ah May father any money, no send roast pig, no send cakes, Ah May no cry one day before marry, Ah May no wear red clothes marry, oh he no do Chinaman way anything—he make all white man style. Make me heap sick—what can me do? No can stop Ah Wing—him too smart.

Now cousin tell me lots young man and girl talk do that way; me know Confucius no tell them that—that white man way. Me think all this make you sick—you like see all same as before; but maybe new way him more good way; maybe me not so much old me do that new way too!

Maybe 1915 Fair time you like come back visit San Francisco; me talk cousin write you how get good paper from your store so no trouble come back.

Your son, AH SING.

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F., CAL.



DEAR DOCTOR:

After suffering for a number of years from Bright's Disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,

HECTOR BEAULA.

1032 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

DR. WONG—DEAR SIR:

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

Dr. WONG HIM

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,
2273 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p.m.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET

Bet. Gough and Octavia

San Francisco

THE RADIATOR

A CHINESE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY MAGAZINE

(Inter Denominational)

EVERY CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS NEEDS IT

\$1 a Year.

Published at 809 Sacramento Street, San Francisco

THE WAH FUNG CURIO CO.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail

Oriental Art Goods

CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

1716 BROADWAY

Opposite the Brown Palace Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO

Reports from Leading Cities.

In order to learn how the Chinese residents are faring in some of the principal cities of this country and abroad, the "Defender" has made inquiries, and submits herewith reports from some of the leading centers. In a subsequent number, the conditions existing in other cities will be detailed.

LOS ANGELES, CAL. "The Los Angeles Chinese population does not seem to have been much augmented of late by new arrivals from China, but rather diminished by those returning to their native land. Consequently, there have been fewer arrests and deportations. The Labor Union not being in control here, the Chinese have less to contend with, and are rarely heard from in self defense. However, there has been for some time a united movement by the city churches for better legislation in their behalf; and they seem to be receiving more consideration in legal matters.

"Here, as elsewhere, the growing generation is breaking away from Chinese customs; and in danger of emulating too closely all American ways—be they good or bad. It is the hope of their best friends that they may be kept from the faults of either nation's civilization, by the power of a real, and not nominal, Christianity."

BESSIE G. SMITH.

FRESNO and HANFORD, CAL. —"For many years it has been my privilege and pleasure to teach in the Chinese homes of Fresno and San Francisco and I have always been treated with the greatest kindness and respect. For several months I have been residing in Hanford and find that here, as well as in Fresno, the Chinese are treated very nicely. The children attend the public schools and friendships are formed with their schoolmates. The homes are improving, modern furniture is taking the place of the old-fashioned articles. The Chinese are prospering financially and they are trusted in business affairs.

Their word or promise is undisputed as a rule."

MRS. S. S. BURBANK.

VANCOUVER, B. C. "You ask about the work in Vancouver and other places; I will try to give you a few words about the conditions.

"1. Evening schools are held in the Missions and are doing well.

"2. The Sabbath meetings are better than before; my mission has about 60, and the other mission is a little larger.

"3. The public schools are doing very nicely in all the places here.

"4. The work of bettering the men and the conditions is progressing better than a few years ago.

"5. The number of Christians is not as large as we would like it; most of them are true to their religion, but as everywhere, some do not stand fast.

"6. The Chinese are making good headway in learning and also in business here.

"7. The Chinese are principally located in Vancouver, Victoria, Montreal and Winnipeg, in respective order. There are about 600 Chinese Christians in Canada.

"8. At Vancouver and Victoria, the Chinese live in as good a style as the white people, for the most part, and many own their own homes. I hope the people in the United States will help us and show brotherly love to mankind."

NG MON HING.

DENVER, COLO. "While the part of the city occupied by the Chinese is very unsatisfactory, they are not oppressed in any way, and there seems to be no prejudice against them; the schools, both day and night, are open to them. There are about 200 Chinese residents, and most of them derive good wages from their work. There is not the spirit of betterment about them that they should have, and for this they have only themselves to blame. The conditions of Chinese in cities near to Denver, where there are Chinese residents, are about the same as in Denver."

CORRESPONDENT.

Continued on Page 5

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

Leading Chinese Bazaar

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares

601-611 GRANT AVE.

California Street Car

SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

HOW to GET WELL and KEEP SO

CONSULTATION AND DIAGNOSIS

FREE BY CHINESE DOCTOR

Holding Canton Board of Examiners Certificate

All diseases of the Blood. All Nervous affections. All Debilitating conditions of either sex. All disordered conditions of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder and all Urinary troubles. PHONE WEST 8370.



LEE TAI BONG

1379 O'FARRELL STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs

Post Cards

Stereopticon Views

HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE

INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS, ETC.

960 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

A Beautiful Gift or Souvenir



AN ORIENTAL PILLOW COVER WITH PRETTY
JAPANESE SCENERY

An Attractive Addition to your Cozy Corner

Sent postpaid to any address in United States on receipt of 60 Cents.

ADDRESS:

THE W. COMPANY

912 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

ENGLAND. "At present we have a young Chinese lady in Liverpool, brought over by a lady missionary. I understand she is getting experience in some of the women's hospitals with the view of taking the knowledge gained back to China. I may say that this young lady in question speaks English fluently and has been having some good times amongst her English sisters—to put it short: they are 'delighted with her.'

"At the Chinese Church we have no minister, the services being conducted by ourselves (English and Chinese). The Superintendent, Mr. Kirkham, is an excellent man and has taken great interest in the Chinese for years. He is untiring in his energy, although not a young man, and looks after the 'strangers' within our gates both temporally and spiritually. He is assisted by an enthusiastic band of workers of both sexes from several denominations; all sectarian differences are dropped apparently amongst us. Ministers of all denominations come in frequently to give addresses which are interpreted to our Chinese friends.

"There are about six anti-opium societies in this country. I believe all the headquarters are in London. May we soon see the Chinaman tolerated and respected as he should be."

JOHN E. READDIE.

(And see the matter concerning the "anti-opium" crusade in this issue.)

The Chinese Famine.

The "Oregonian" tells of Mr. Alfred R. Bowman's experience in the famine district as follows:

"I left Luchowfu, China, on January 10, and hundreds and thousands of refugees from the famine district were swarming into the district. The gateways of Luchowfu were filled with starving people.

"A Chinese boy of 5 years of age will bring the equivalent of \$1.50 in American money, or sufficient to feed a man until another crop grows.

Chinese families who have only girl children are in a bad way, as girls cannot be sold at as low a figure as 25 cents apiece."

* * *

The American people have responded nobly to the call for aid for the Chinese famine sufferers, and the Chinese residents in America feel very grateful indeed for the assistance given. About \$45,000 has been sent through the Chinese themselves.

Here, There and Everywhere.

And still imaginations continue to run far away from actual knowledge! A newspaper recently reports that "900 Chinese en route on a steamer running from Hongkong to Manzanillo will, within the next few weeks, seek a chance to slip across the United States line." As most of the available United States army is right at this very same line at present (to say nothing of the large force of immigration inspectors paid to watch there also), we fear the newspaper informant overlooked existing conditions when he "ran wild."

* * *

The Hawaiian Legislature has requested a modification of the Chinese Exclusion Law as far as Hawaii is concerned, in order to relieve the labor famine and offset the influx of Japanese, and puts itself on record as strongly favoring Chinese labor. And this right after Commissioner Keefe's visit there!

* * *

Walla Walla Valley in Washington seeks 1000 or more laborers for various development works. And from lots of other sections comes the same cry—and the cry is all in vain, as the laborers cannot be had. Many, many people earnestly await the day when Chinese laborers are again admitted to the United States so that necessary work can be done, and a laboring man secured when one is wanted.

* * *

A Hall of Residence for Chinese students coming to London from China is about to be built. Because

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN
MATTERS CONCERNING
CHINESE**

**Send In Your Subscription To
THE CHINESE DEFENDER**

35c a Year and Worth It

DR. ONG TING SHEW

Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitarium

Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese
Herbs, over 1000 varieties being
used.

11-13 BRENHAM PLACE

San Francisco California

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

**Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Scholars**

910 GRANT AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**When Next in San Francisco Try a
Meal at the**

NEW CANTON RESTAURANT

Newly Renovated and Enlarged

564 GRANT AVE.

Near Cor. of California St.

San Francisco - - - Cal.

of the small living cost in China, students going abroad are not prepared for the higher charges prevailing, and have to live in very unsuitable quarters. Funds to continue such a hall for two years have already been collected.

* * *

Mr. Readdie feels that the Dragon is not a suitable national emblem for the Chinese, as to western minds the dragon is the emblem of evil—Satan, in fact—and that China deserves something better. We would like to have some further opinions on this; may we?

* * *

The Alien Land Bill, intended to prohibit Orientals from holding land in California, met with defeat in the recent session of the California legislature. It merited no other result. It was not a necessary or a politic measure, and if enacted would have caused all kinds of trouble. No doubt the unions will try to bring it up again at the next session.

* * *

Can you beat this in America?—An American Consul traveled several months in Western China last summer. He stopped at eighty native inns and never did he experience the least uncivility or unfriendly treatment.

We hate to think what a report would be made if a merchant Chinese attempted the experiment in civilized America.

**Endorsement of The Chinese
Defender.**

For the information of the Chinese generally, an endorsement, in the Chinese language, of The Chinese Defender, and telling something of its purposes and plans, has been published by the San Francisco Chinese newspapers. Besides bearing the names of the respective newspapers, it bears the endorsement of the Chinese Consulate, and of a representative from each of the Chinese societies, namely, the Chinese Six Companies, the Chinese Chamber of

Commerce and Chinese League of Justice. Copies have also been printed in circular form.

The Anti-Opium Crusade.

The anti-opium societies are still hard at work to abolish opium in China. The prevailing sentiment amongst the English members is: "Our forefathers wronged China; WE must put it right," and as one of the speakers in England recently said: "The only Yellow Peril England has to fear is the love of Gold."

We are asked to report in "The Defender" the accession to the cause of Rev. J. T. Vale, a preacher of considerable influence; on a recent Sunday he spoke very strongly against the opium traffic which has been carried on for so long between a British possession and China. "It is believed that this traffic is on the wane and one is devoutly thankful to hear it. If China is to become a Christian nation, it is essential that she should not be able to import from a Christian land any commodity that would prejudice her mind."

From a paper recently sent us, "Britain's Opium Harvest," we quote the following:

"The following interesting particulars are from a private letter from a lady in Peking: On Dec. 18, 1910, there was a meeting of the women of the City of Peking for the signing of the anti-opium petition to be sent to the people of England regarding the importation of that drug into China. That apparently is a very little statement, easily to be gotten into the compass of one sentence, and it gives no idea, to one not closely acquainted with the fact, of what is involved. In the first place, Chinese women, aside from those who attend Christian churches, are not in the habit of coming together for any kind of meeting whatsoever. Even the Manchu women of Peking, the freest of all China, have not been in the habit of leaving their houses for other than a few social duties. But today for a block each side of the large private kindergarten in the west

city, the road was filled with Peking-covered carts and carriages of those who had come to join in this public protest of a public evil. Every seat in the hall was taken and many stood, inside the hall if possible, and if not, looking in through the wide open windows. All were well dressed, and the silks and fur-lined garments were many and beautiful.

"The special point of this meeting was the relation of China to England's importation from India. These women were writing an appeal to England to take their part. This was the second meeting held for the purpose, the first being in another section of the city.

"The result has been that over 3,200 signatures, women's and girls', have been made to the petition to England. A princess signed, a marchioness, many officials' wives, and others. This is the first thing of the kind in Chinese history."

We have on hand a number of circulars sent us from England concerning this anti-opium crusade. We would be glad, on receipt of postage, to mail a copy on request.

What "Poverty" Means in China.

What is poverty? People in this land of plenty have no idea what it means. My answer will serve somewhat to give a dim idea of the meaning. A year ago, when I was living in Hongkong, the woman who worked for me went home to her ancestral village for a few weeks to marry her daughter, a girl of 17 years. When she prepared to return to Hongkong, her nephew, six years old, whose parents were very poor, pleaded with his aunt to take him with her. She asked him how he was willing to go away from his mother and father. He said he was anxious to go, for in Hongkong he would have more rice to eat.

Some homes often have nothing but a kind of grass that grows in the fields of China, as the only food for months together. Even in Hongkong it is a familiar sight to see a poor mother with a baby

strapped to her back, working on the roads.

Many girl babies are drowned in the river at birth even to this day. Not from cruelty or because it is a girl, and therefore not wanted, but from poverty. It would be another mouth to feed. A boy baby can be quite easily sold and the money will provide for the family for a few weeks. Blindness, so prevalent in China, is the cause of much poverty. It is often the case that the father of a large family of young children is stricken blind and the little ones are left with no one to provide for them but a very weary mother who is not able to earn sufficient to feed so many mouths.

Many in China are content to have a single suit of clothes to cover their naked bodies. They sleep at night on bare boards with nothing to cover them. Many sick suffer so much from lack of necessities account of poverty. A great deal can be done in America by sending help to the poor in China, and more help would be sent if people only realized the amount of suffering.

DR. MINNIE G. WORLEY.

Characteristics of the Chinese People.

The prejudice which exists in so many minds against the Chinese has its foundation in ignorance of the character of that people. In every nation that has ever existed, there are both good and bad members of society, and to consider a whole nation vile because some of the people are so, is not logical. I have seen foreign men on the streets of Hong-kong making spectacles of themselves more evil and loathsome than any Chinese man I ever saw. It is a common thing there to see men of many nationalities drunk on the street, falling in the gutters and smeared with blood and dirt.

If the Chinese judged all nationalities by the many, many wrecks of humanity cast upon their shores, they would consider the Anglo-Saxon more utterly vile and without principle than the Anglo-Saxon could, in all his wild flights of imagination, consider the Chi-

nese. These men are greatly in evidence, but the upright, smart, law-abiding foreigner goes quietly about his business and attracts little attention to himself. And it is the same with the Chinese in this country. The few notoriously bad and those who commit crimes, are held up before the public in glaring headlines in the newspapers, and the public are properly shocked. Yet the many thousands of peaceable honest men in active business or toiling laboriously day by day, helping to supply a public want, are unnoted.

I lived in China for about eighteen years and found that the love of learning is the chief and predominating characteristic of the Chinese. There is really no "low down" class of society, as in this country, but all, even the poorest, seek to keep up to the tradition of ages. The depraved and evil men often come from the middle or upper class in the scale of wealth. They were the petted and pampered sons who were allowed their own way and never taught self-control.

Who can but admire the Chinese respect for the aged and the tenacity with which they adhere to kindred. God must have some great destiny for a people with such vigorous mentality, and kept so separate from the world for many centuries.

DR. S. L. H. LAMB.

Chinese the Best Laborers.

Mr. E. L. Thompson, a banker of Portland, who has just returned from Honolulu, in speaking of the various classes of labor on that island, says: "The Chinese are the best laborers there, as they are industrious, honest and faithful." Ask the railroad constructors, the contractors, or anyone having to do with labor who make the best laborers, and the unanimous verdict is that Chinese labor is the best. But the people of the United States are not allowed to have the best laborers, they must take what the labor agitators allow them to have, and pay what the union officials declare is the proper price—be the work good or bad.

理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier than the Sword.



Published Monthly by

**THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.**

910 GRANT AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Management of C. K. Toy, Fong Sing and F. B. Worley

Endorsed by The Chinese League of Justice of America

MAY, 1911

Vol. I

No. 9

Subscription Price 35 cents a year

Notable Distinctions in a Heathen and a Christian Country.

Many travelers returning from the heathen and benighted districts of China, report that they received very courteous and kind treatment on their trips, stopping at inns and often at private houses en route. The country they visited is, for the most part, totally deficient in modern civilization.

The home land they returned to, the United States, is a land where modern civilization reaches its highest form; it is a land where Christianity, humanity and just treatment are supposed to prevail more than elsewhere.

Bearing in mind the foregoing, we beg to call attention to the trials of a Chinese man, merchant or otherwise, while traveling in the United States, and ask all fair-minded American citizens to pass judgment.

1. It is in many of the cities of the United States impossible for a Chinese man to find accommoda-

tions at any decent hotel or restaurant.

2. It is in many places impossible for a Chinese man to obtain the services of an American barber—unless he pays about five times the ordinary rate.

3. It is in many places impossible for a Chinese man to conduct a store of any kind whatever.

4. It is in many instances impossible for a Chinese man to comfortably enjoy the accommodations of a Standard Pullman car—he is expected to occupy the day coach or smoker.

5. And as for obtaining accommodations over night at a private boarding house, his chances are practically nil.

6. If he goes to a Christian Church, in many instances he will be assigned to a seat well towards the rear.

7. If he obtains porter work in a saloon, the Unions force the proprietor to substitute someone else.

8. If he rides through certain sections of the United States on the train he is held up by an Immigration Inspector and required to prove his right to be in the country.

9. If, by any chance or reason, he is arrested, he is generally roughly handled by the police, and his testimony is given little credence.

Suppose the American traveler in heathen China was likewise treated—what reports he would give the

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F., CAL.



DEAR DOCTOR:

After suffering for a number of years from Bright's Disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,

HECTOR BEAULA.

1032 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

DR. WONG—DEAR SIR:

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

Dr. WONG HIM

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,
2273 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p.m.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET

Bet. Gough and Octavia

San Francisco

THE RADIATOR

A CHINESE RELIGIOUS MONTHLY MAGAZINE

(Inter Denominational)

EVERY CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS NEEDS IT

\$1 a Year.

Published at 809 Sacramento Street, San Francisco

THE WAH FUNG CURIO CO.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail

Oriental Art Goods

CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

1716 BROADWAY

Opposite the Brown Palace Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO

newspapers, and what international communications would follow! But the foregoing nine enumerated points (and many others of similar purport) are daily occurrences in Christianized America. Were you a Chinese traveler, would you prefer a Christian government, or a heathen one?

Concerning Chinese Exclusion.

We quote the following from the Los Angeles Daily Times: "The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco has addressed a memorial to President Taft, which is indorsed by the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Downtown Association, the California Development Board and the Association for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco. In this memorial the petitioners do not complain of the present exclusion laws; they only ask that they be fairly administered. They do not ask that Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled, be suffered to come into this country. They ask that the commercial relations between China and the United States be encouraged and extended instead of being discouraged and limited as they are now by the drastic administration of the law by minor officials at San Francisco. They call attention to the fact that "the stoppage of immigration of Chinese of the exempt class to the United States, and the stoppage in transit through the United States of Chinese traveling between China, Mexico and Central America, and other foreign countries, will seriously affect, and in time destroy the commercial relations between the United States and China, and result in the establishment of such commercial relations between China, Germany, England and France, forever losing to the merchants of the United States this valuable distributing and consumptive territory with its population of over 400,000,000.

"They do not ask for any change in the existing laws or regulations,

but for a more just and equitable interpretation of them."

* * *

"They ask that during the unavoidable detention of Chinese at immigration stations of the United States, pending a determination of their cases, they shall be treated with respect and kindness, and as human beings, and not as criminals or as objects of loathing and detestation.

"These requests are so reasonable and so just that it does not seem possible that they will be refused."

News Notes Concerning Chinese.

Quite a spectacular event was the visit of the great "Chinese lion" to the stores in San Francisco's Chinatown, seeking contributions to the famine fund. Whatever money each store desired to contribute was placed in red paper and tied to a bunch of onions or greens, and the roaring mock lion, such as only a Chinese artist could create, pranced along the streets amid firecrackers and noisy drums, and snapped at the bundles of greens and money which awaited his coming, bowing profuse thanks to each giver. But the device helped the Famine fund materially.

The Chinese residents in this country were exceedingly interested in the recent uprisings in Canton and vicinity; the newspapers were eagerly read, and one of the San Francisco Chinese newspapers got out an "extra"—which is something very out of the ordinary for a Chinese newspaper.

650 Chinese students are now enrolled in the colleges and universities of the United States according to Y. S. Isao of Yale, secretary of the Chinese Students' Alliance. Of these, 24 are in California schools.

Stockton, California, is now experiencing an agitation for a separate Oriental School. While the segregation bill has passed, it comes up for reconsideration shortly.

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

Leading Chinese Bazaar

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares

601-611 GRANT AVE.

California Street Car

SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

HOW to GET WELL and KEEP SO

CONSULTATION AND DIAGNOSIS

FREE BY CHINESE DOCTOR

Holding Canton Board of Examiners Certificate

All diseases of the Blood. All Nervous affections. All Debilitating conditions of either sex. All disordered conditions of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder and all Urinary troubles. PHONE WEST 8370.



LEE TAI BONG

1379 O'FARRELL STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs

Post Cards

Stereopticon Views

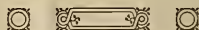
HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE

INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS, ETC.

960 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

A Beautiful Gift or Souvenir



AN ORIENTAL PILLOW COVER WITH PRETTY
JAPANESE SCENERY

An Attractive Addition to your Cozy Corner

Sent postpaid to any address in United States on receipt of 60 Cents.

ADDRESS:

THE W. COMPANY

912 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

籌安

寶號鄉先生台鑒敬啟者本埠之護公理報乃舊歲仲公理會律師富冷堅胡利君所創撰以英文月出一册其自肩義務不受工金將我華僑無辜被虐受苦情狀詳細錄登加以公理之評論每月印二千五百册分送東來游客俾知公是公非令虐我者知所畏忌助我者有所取材誠善舉也同人偉之計其每月所費印工紙料郵票函件等項約須三四十金仲公理會曾兩次撥款資助惜每月收入報費告白等款仍未敷支因特修函佈告仰 各界同志留心協助或勸同人多閱或多購送與西人或惠登告白皆所費無幾而於大局獲益良多且此報得有資本綿綿繼續出版也 倘貴埠遇有案件合於登報者仰即將案內實據賜函示知以增廣見聞為禱統候

介紹人

同源總局林漢基 仲公理會鄭淵
 中華會館黃史香 大同日報唐瓊昌
 總領事署歐陽祺 中西日報陳樹石
 華商總會林華耀 世界日報梁杰
 耶教聯合會陳樂生 少年日報陳達儒

全啓

護公理報編輯所在大埠都板街九百一十一號樓寓冷堅胡利律師公辦房所有函件直寄至該處或寄交各報館轉致亦可報館每月一册每年十二册收銀三毛五仙郵費在內賜登告白價亦相宜

Explanatory.

The Chinese writing above is an explanation of the purposes and plans of "The Chinese Defender," and an endorsement of the paper by the San Francisco Chinese Consulate and various official bodies of Chinatown, as well as by the Chinese

daily newspapers. As the "Defender" naturally reaches many of the Chinese people of the United States, and as some of them are not thoroughly familiar with the English language, it was desired that we insert the above endorsement for their benefit.

Says the San Francisco "Chronicle": "The Alaskan salmon fishing and packing interest is important and it would be unfortunate to have any diminution of that important article of food. For some reason, however, the difficulty of getting the necessary help increases with each year. That the situation is serious is shown by the effort to procure Filipinos from Hawaii; that it should seem necessary to attempt to get Filipinos is of itself evidence of a bad situation, for the Filipinos have not a reputation for steady work anywhere. Incidentally the apparently increasing cost of carrying on these salmon fisheries must in the end tend to raise the price of salmon and to that extent the "cost of living."

Why not repeal the Chinese Exclusion law, so that the fisheries may have the old-time reliable Chinese laborers, and so that the people of the United States may have one more staple article of food taken from the "high cost of living" list?

Ng Pon Chew, newspaperman of San Francisco, and widely known as the Chinese lecturer, has returned from a trip to China.

From a Chicago paper: "The national sport: Smuggling." So there are others besides Chinese!

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN
MATTERS CONCERNING
CHINESE**

**Send In Your Subscription To
THE CHINESE DEFENDER**

35c a Year and Worth It

DR. ONG TING SHEW

Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitarium

Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese
Herbs, over 1000 varieties being
used.

11-13 BRENHAM PLACE

San Francisco

California

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

**Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Scholars**

910 GRANT AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO,

CAL.

**When Next in San Francisco Try a
Meal at the**

NEW CANTON RESTAURANT

Newly Renovated and Enlarged

564 GRANT AVE.

Near Cor. of California St.

San Francisco - - - Cal.

**The Welfare of Chinese in the
Leading Cities.**

(Continued from Last Month.)

BOSTON, MASS.—"It is estimated by an intelligent Chinese that there are 1,300 or 1,400 Chinese in Boston, and that in the six New England States there are 3,300. There are 12 Sunday Schools for the Chinese in Boston, the work for the teaching of the Chinese there having been begun in April, 1876—35 years ago.

"The Chinese children are received to the public schools of Boston just the same as other children. Chinese young men are also in the schools from the ungraded classes to the High School.

"The treatment of the Chinese is good in most parts of Boston. It is only occasionally that persistent persecutions are carried on by unruly boys and young men against the Chinese in the laundries. Robbers sometimes break into their laundries on Sundays when the owners are absent and sometimes at night also.

"Chinese who become Christians are admitted to the various churches. The Chinese students of Harvard University have conducted a school on Sunday p. m. for a year past for the teaching of English, reading, grammar, arithmetic and Mandarin to the Chinese who work all the week. It is called a Welfare School.

"MISS H. CARTER."

"In my judgment it seems to me the Boston people treat the Chinese a great deal better than they do in California. I have resided here over 20 years with my family (of seven children). I started business here more than 24 years ago, and I have not met with any mean people towards the Chinese yet. The number of Chinese families now in Boston is 20, and there are about 35 to 40 Chinese children.

"C. FONG."

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — "For nearly 13 years it has been my priv-

ilege to be pastor of the First Chinese Baptist Church of Philadelphia, in which city there are about fifteen hundred Chinese. During this time over thirty have been baptized and have become members of my church, where services are held every Sunday afternoon.

"We have in connection with our church an active Sunday School with 45 pupils and over 35 teachers. Some of our students also attend public and technical schools. Our pupils have organized among themselves a Christian Endeavor Society and Young Men's Christian Association, which societies are conducted entirely in the Chinese language on Sunday evenings.

"Philadelphia has five other active Chinese Sunday Schools. It may be of interest to your readers to know that Mrs. William H. Baker of Washington, D. C., who is doing such good work among the Chinese, is endeavoring to secure the names of all the Chinese women in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, for the purpose of bettering their condition.

"REV. LEE HONG."

LIVERPOOL, ENG. — "There are about 400 Chinese residents in Liverpool. These, with the exception of a few engaged in stores, are in the laundry business. There are about 300 or 400 Chinese of the seafaring class, with their home point at Liverpool.

"With a few exceptions, they give very little trouble to the authorities, and will compare favorably with any nationality (ourselves included). As a slight knowledge of English is required by the laundrymen, friends at the 'Stranger's Rest,' and at the Chinese Church undertake the places of teachers so that newcomers may in a month or two possess a smattering of English that will enable them to transact their business. As a rule the teachers look to the temporal as well as to the spiritual needs of their pupils. I know that some have spent and are spending hours of their time in adjusting business matters, etc. Apparently no dreams of 'the yellow peril' troubles them; the

writer of fiction who pictures the Chinaman as the personification of deception, vice and cruelty has not turned them from their good purpose. If anyone in the world can make a friend and hold him, it is a Chinaman.

"In the past we have had a few broken windows and a few manifestations of ill feeling from those of the hooligan type, but what are these when set alongside the many manifestations of good will.

"J. E. R."

Investigation of the Immigration Authorities.

Though the Chinese have possibly heretofore been foremost in complaining of the treatment at the hands of the immigration authorities, and in complaining of the oppressiveness and unfairness in which Commissioner-General of Immigration Keefe directs the immigration laws to be enforced, it now seems that immigrants other than Chinese have been unfairly dealt with, and that there is to be a rigid investigation of the policies of the immigration authorities at Ellis Island and elsewhere. Having a man with such fixed and pronounced immigration opinions as has Commissioner Keefe in charge of the immigration of the country, always seems to us like having a president of a Labor Union as manager of a Japanese laundry.

Says the "Examiner" on this proposed investigation: "In the House of Representatives, the Hon. Wm. Sulzer of New York, following the advocacy of 'Das Morgen Journal,' introduced a bill instructing the committee on immigration and naturalization to investigate the practices and policies of the immigration authorities at Ellis Island and elsewhere. It is one of the most far-reaching and important resolutions that has been introduced into this or any other Congress during the past decade. The administration of affairs at Ellis Island and the treatment of immigrants there has become an international abuse and makes an issue that appeals to the common humanity of the race. 'Das

Morgen Journal,' the great German newspaper of New York, has been publishing its damning facts, thundering its fervid appeals for an abolishment of these abuses and for greater humanity in dealing with the foreign emigrants who come to our shores.

"Commissioner-General Keefe and Commissioner Williams at Ellis Island are said to be outspoken enemies of any kind of immigration. The immigration law excludes insane persons, criminals, those diseased and anarchists. The present officials do not seem to have been satisfied with excluding these plainly undesirable newcomers, and it is charged that they have taken the clause 'likely to become a public charge' and have stretched it to every remorseless extent that would suit their own views and purposes. They have made it plain that anybody and everybody may be deported under this clause.

* * * * *

And so it has come to be high time for our foreign citizens and all the friends of our foreign citizens and humane people everywhere to fight the methods and abuses that prevail at Ellis Island. There can be no possible doubt of the success of the bill which Congressman Sulzer has introduced."

After reading the many instances cited by the "Examiner" of the manner in which Commissioner Keefe has ordered the immigration laws to be enforced, one can almost hear the unanimous Chinese verdict: "We told you so."

The attention of the Western world is being more and more attracted to the vast, but only partially developed resources of China. One of the provinces has one of the largest anthracite coal beds known, and extensive deposits of excellent iron ore have been worked by primitive methods for many centuries. Recently there have been some improvements in the methods. Shipments of coal have recently been made to the United States.

Some Facts About Asiatic Seamen On British Ships.

One of the principal grievances complained of by the unions of late is the alleged growing preference of shipowners for Asiatic seamen, particularly Chinese seamen, to British seamen. Hon. Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, states as follows: "With regard to the alleged dumping of Chinese labor on British ships, the figures show that the number of British seamen employed in the British mercantile marine is steadily increasing, while the number of Lascars and Asiatics of all kinds was stationary. In 1905 there were 263,686 persons employed, of whom 180,492 were British, and 43,483 were Lascars and Asiatics. In 1908 there were 198,474 British, and 43,960 Lascars and Asiatics, an increase of nearly 18,000 British seamen in four years. It should be remembered that a very large proportion of Lascars and Asiatics employed were natives of India and British subjects."

And now another view of the matter: An English engineer a short time ago said: "That frequently the engineers had to go down and do the stokers' work because they (English stokers) had been ashore when the steamer touched a port and had been drinking well and not wisely. When they had Chinese firemen there was none of this trouble, as the Chinese firemen were sober and attentive to their duty." If the British seaman gets ousted through his drunken habits, has he anyone else to blame but himself?

China Is Awakening.

An imperial edict has been issued in China reorganizing the Naval Bureau and establishing the Board of the Navy. From 1910 to 1915 it is planned to build 8 first-class battleships, over 20 cruisers, 10 other warships, and three torpedo flotillas, and this will be done if financial conditions will allow, as well as the sending of naval students abroad for education, and also the constructing of harbor works and new naval bases.

理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier
than the Sword.



Published Monthly by

**THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.**

910 GRANT AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Management of C. K. Toy, Fong Sing and F. B. Worley

Endorsed by The Chinese League of Justice of America

JUNE, 1911

Vol. I

No. 10

Subscription Price 35 cents a year

America's Chance in China's Commerce.

(Written for "The Chinese Defender" by Rev. Ng Pon Chew, managing editor of the "Chung Sai Yat Po" newspaper, who has lately returned from a visit to China.)

The Chinese people are waking up very rapidly. Reform and progress are in the air all over the Empire, and as the people are getting more enlightened and more educated in modern life and in modern ways of living, they will require more goods manufactured or produced in foreign countries. This is a fact that the European countries, and also Japan, are aware of, and they leave no stone unturned to get the benefit of the increasing foreign trade of that country. So Japanese manufacturers are sending agents over to China to study the market and to ascertain for themselves as to what goods are in demand by the Chinese people and what goods are

suitable for their tastes, so they may manufacture these goods expressly for the Chinese trade; and the European countries, especially Germany, are doing the same thing.

The European countries and Japan are not only trying to manufacture goods suitable to the Chinese taste so as to obtain a market for their goods, but they also make every effort to induce the Chinese students and Chinese travelers to come to their country either to travel or to study, knowing that through the travelers and students going to their respective countries they are going to get the good will of these people when they return to China, and consequently help to increase the market for their goods in the Chinese Empire.

America is also looking for the same market to dispose of the surplus products from her factories and farms, but America is not doing anything to obtain that market. She sends to the Chinese what she thinks the Chinese should buy, and as she does not take into consideration the Chinese sentiments and the Chinese taste in her manufacture of goods for the Chinese market, consequently she is getting left behind in the commercial competition for the Chinese trade; and not only not studying the Chinese taste, but she is not making any effort to induce the Chinese students or travelers to come to this country, although China is sending a large number of Chi-

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F., CAL.



DEAR DOCTOR:

After suffering for a number of years from Bright's Disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,

HECTOR BEAULA.

1032 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

DR. WONG—DEAR SIR:

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

Dr. WONG HIM

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,
2273 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p.m.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET

Bet. Gough and Octavia

San Francisco

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs Post Cards Stereopticon Views

HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE

INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS, ETC.

960 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

THE WAH FUNG CURIO CO.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail

Oriental Art Goods

CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

1716 BROADWAY

Opposite the Brown Palace Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO

Chinese Students.

nese students to this country every year. She is doing this on account of two reasons. One is, she is obliged to send them because many of these students are supported from the returned indemnity fund, and the other is, it is easier to come to America, i.e., as far as direct travel is concerned. But the greatest hinderance to the closer commercial relations between America and China is in the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Laws. The enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Laws has been increasing in vigor and strictness right along; as Senator Hoar has said on the floor of Congress, the United States was enforcing the Chinese Exclusion Laws, first with water, then with vinegar and then with vitrol.

The Chinese people have come to recognize the right of every nation to enact laws against undesirable emigrants, and China would do the same if she only had the power—but that law must be just and applicable to the undesirable of all nationalities and not to discriminate against one nation as the Chinese Exclusion Laws do. But, however, the Chinese now are not so bitter in their attitude against the Exclusion Laws as against the unjust and arbitrary interpretation of the regulations of the laws by the Department of Commerce and Labor. The officials who are intrusted with the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Laws, do not enforce the laws, but the regulations, and in many respects the regulations are entirely different from the spirit of the laws. So the unjust enforcement of the Exclusion Laws is the greatest drawback to the future commercial relations between the great awakening Empire of China and the United States. The commercial bodies of this country should take active steps towards getting a more just interpretation of the Chinese Exclusion Laws and a more humane method in following out the regulations, so as to obtain a market for their goods and at the same time without prejudicing the interests of the working classes in America.

China has always been noted for its earnest and successful students. The first Chinese students who came to this country in 1844 both made a fine record—one graduating with honors from Yale, and one from the Glasgow University.

Today the Chinese students in America are taking up such lines as telegraphy, aviation and ship-building. At the commencement exercises just held at Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Penn., the highest honor prize of the year was awarded to a Chinese student from Kiang Su, China. The Chinese Vice-Consul at San Francisco has just received his Master of Letters degree from Berkeley, Cal., and we know of a young man just graduating from a Portland academy who we would be willing to place up against any American young man with like years of schooling, and we would have no fear of the results.

Prominent American merchants of San Francisco recently made a personal inspection of the immigration station at Angel Island. As a result, they have forwarded a very lively report to Washington with many recommendations for what they deem absolutely necessary changes and improvements. They missed one notable feature—they did not sit down to eat at the Chinese immigrants' table as it is at present provided for; had they done so, all the strong words in the dictionary would have been needed in the report that followed.

* * *

A Chinese boy was recently landed at the port of San Francisco who had spent five months on Angel Island awaiting a final decision of his case. With all due respect to proper formalities of the law and necessary procedure thereunder, we would hate to have a boy—or even a friend—of ours kept there five days. Would you, gentle reader, like your boy to be held captive five months simply because he was applying for admittance into the country? Would you stand it for five weeks, even?

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

Leading Chinese Bazaar

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares

601-611 GRANT AVE.

California Street Car

SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.



Dr. KING CHOW

CHINESE DOCTOR

With HONG SHU DRUG CO.

Will cure the most complicated cases. His skill is well known. When others have given your case up as hopeless, give him a trial.

Office Hours: 10-12 A. M., 2 to 8 P. M., Sunday, 12 to 3.

1752 GEARY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

籌安

寶號鄉先生台鑒敬啓者本埠之護公理報乃舊歲仲公理會律師富冷堅胡利君所創撰以英文月出一册其自肩義務不受工金將我華僑無辜被虐受苦情狀詳細錄登加以公理之評論每月印二千五百册分送東來游客俾知公是公非令虐我者知所畏忌助我者有所取材誠善舉也同人偉之計其每月所費印工紙料郵票函件等項約須三四十金仲公理會曾兩次撥款資助惜每月收入報費告白等欸仍未敷支因特修函佈告仰 各界同志留心協助或勸同人多閱或多購送與西人或惠登告白皆所費無幾而於大局獲益良多且此報得有資本綿綿繼續出版也 倘貴埠遇有案件合於登報者仰即將案內實據賜示知以增廣見聞爲禱統候

介紹人

同鄉總局林漢基 仲公理會鄺 湘
中華會館黃史香 大同日報唐瓊昌
總領事署歐陽祺 中西日報陳樞石
華商總會林華耀 世界日報梁 杰
耶教聯會陳樂生 少年日報陳達儒

全啓

護公理報編輯所在大埠都板街九百一十二號樓高冷堅胡利律師公辦房所有函件直寄至該處或寄交各報館轉致亦可報價每月一册每年十二册收銀三毛五仙郵費在內賜登告白價亦相宜

A Full Discussion About China and the Chinese.

To the "Overland Monthly" of San Francisco must indeed be awarded the palm for the most complete magazine account of everything concerning China, Chinese and the Chinese question, for their May, 1911 issue is certainly the most comprehensive one on this subject we have ever seen published in magazine form. If you haven't seen it, by all means get one; that magazine is generally worth its price, 15c, but to anyone interested in the Chinese people, it is worth much more; so get it even if you have to write to their publication office to secure one.

Some features of the magazine, of course, attracted our attention more than others. Rev. J. H. Laughlin's article on "Chinese Children in American Schools" was most decidedly to the point and forcibly showed the injustice of the segregated "Oriental school." Pastor C. T. Russell's account of the Anti-Opium Crusade should indeed bear fruit and accomplish much in the way of public opinion; it is indeed to be hoped that King George will heed the prayer and petition to wipe out the curse of opium from China's shores, by releasing China from its British treaty in regard to allowing opium.

But perhaps our greatest pleasure was in reading Dr. Thos. B. Wilson's article on "Why the Chinese Exclusion Law Should be Modified." To anyone who is in accord with the "Defender's" stand on this subject, the 15c for a copy of this "Overland Monthly" will be cheerfully paid after reading Dr. Wilson's views. He plainly shows the difference between the law as enacted and the regulations as enforced, and that as at present conducted, the spirit of the Exclusion Law has been lost sight of. He concludes by referring to the desire of the United States for commercial intercourse with the Oriental markets, and "yet when their very best and most distinguished men of affairs come to our shores we hurry them off to deten-

tion stations, and treat them as little better than criminals, and load them down with indignities in the name of and by the sanction of an 'exclusion treaty' that has had no binding significance for seven years. Who is to blame for all this injustice and false pretenses? Look to Washington and not to Peking for the finger-marks and foot-prints of guilt."

The commercial side of the subject is ably handled by such articles as "Advancements of American Trade Interests in China"; "The United States and China"; "American Prospects in China"; "The Foreigner in Business in China"; "The American Merchant," etc.

The magazine concludes with a strong endorsement of the Chinese on the Pacific Coast by Hartwell Davis, in which he points out wherein Chinese are a credit to the West. Says he: "The Chinese are a credit to the Pacific Coast and to themselves. Everything should be done to encourage them and to foster an increase in the business relations between the Pacific Coast and the empire over-seas. If every nationality on the shores of the Balboa seas were as well behaved, as munificent in subscribing to public movements, to charities and to expositions, as law-abiding and as truthful as the Chinese, much of the disagreeable features of life would be removed. No encomium is too great to shower on these people."

This is indeed strong praise—but praise is very sweet-sounding after reading the constantly reiterated statements originating from the "Anti-Asiatic Leagues" and the like. But get a copy and read the whole magazine and also note its excellent pictures.

Prof. Jordan of Stanford University has protested against the formation of a separate school for Orientals at Stockton; he gives very strong reasons for his views. The matter has not yet been finally determined by the Stockton authorities.

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN
MATTERS CONCERNING
CHINESE**

**Send In Your Subscription To
THE CHINESE DEFENDER**

35c a Year and Worth It

DR. ONG TING SHEW

Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitarium

**Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese
Herbs, over 1000 varieties being
used.**

11-13 BRENHAM PLACE

San Francisco

California

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

**Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Scholars**

910 GRANT AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO,

CAL.

**When Next in San Francisco Try a
Meal at the**

NEW CANTON RESTAURANT

Newly Renovated and Enlarged

564 GRANT AVE.

Near Cor. of California St.

San Francisco - - - Cal.

Clippings.

An English paper states that negotiations between Great Britain and China now completed are designed to end the opium trade in a certain number of years. This is better than an indefinite period, but think of the number of human beings who can be absolutely ruined by opium say even in one year. One of the clauses in the agreement is that the Indian export in 1911 shall not exceed 30,600 chests, and shall be reduced by 5,100 chests annually. But think of the 30,600 chests for this year. More than ever every right-thinking person must exclaim that "at once" should be the ending time, and not in some future year.

* * *

Some violent anti-Chinese outbursts recently occurred at Birkenhead in England. The trouble arose through a misunderstanding, a report having been circulated that a white woman was being mistreated, when it seems that there was nothing more serious happening than a Chinese thoughtlessly changing his shirt in an upper room in view of the street. A lot of roughs gathered and windows and doors were broken and some damage done; the police were themselves roughly handled, and many arrests were made, and in nearly every case those arrested had to serve jail sentences as well as stand a fine. The Magistrate, in pronouncing sentence against the guilty parties, said that he had visited several Chinese cities, and had been treated with the greatest courtesy and respect, and that while he was on the bench, and as long as the Chinese behaved themselves in his country, they should receive the same respect as he received in their country, and that the Court would therefore inflict the maximum penalty.

Latest reports from England state that everything is quiet once more in the Birkenhead district and that "the hooligans are now apparently clothed in their right minds."

A writer in "Sunset" gives the Chinese view-point of the Chinese custom of having the family name first, by stating that the foreigner "thinking much of himself and little of his family, writes his personal name first, while a Chinese, thinking little of himself and much of his family, writes his family name first."

* * *

Immigration questions at Ellis Island seem still to be prominent in the public press. Two toy-makers of Germany, who do about \$500,000 worth of toy business annually, but who chose to come over to America in the second cabin, were held by the immigration authorities who feared that they might become public charges. They finally convinced the immigration inspectors that they could look out for themselves, and produced some \$5000 in currency as part proof. To be sure "fine feathers make fine birds," but the immigration authorities should remember that personal appearance is sometimes a very poor way to judge of a person's financial strength.

Personal Notes.

Look Tin Eli, President of the Canton Bank of San Francisco, is attending the Bankers' Convention at Lake Tahoe.

Rev. Ng Pon Chew has returned from his trip to China, and is glad to be home again.

The marriage of Dr. Chin, a dentist of Fresno and son of Chin Quong of the San Francisco Congregational Mission, to Miss Ella Too-Bow, a normal school graduate of Fresno, was celebrated last month at the Congregational Mission House at San Francisco before a large audience.

The Chinese residents in Peru have voluntarily banded together to stop gambling among their race in Peru and to discourage and stop the use of opium. This action is entirely on their own initiative.

Explaining "The Chinese Defender" to Chinese Subscribers.

The "Chinese League of Justice of America," to whom this paper owes its existence, feels that the many Chinese subscribers who are not well-versed in English reading should at least receive some information of what our paper contains. It has therefore been arranged to devote one page of each issue to an account in Chinese of the principal features of "The Defender," and this page will be under the editorial management of two of the San Francisco Chinese newspaper men. By transferring the Chinese explanation of what "The Defender" is (as it appeared last month) to an advertising page, but half a page will be lost to English print, and we feel sure our readers will not begrudge the Chinese subscribers this small concession.

The new arrangements have caused a little delay in getting this number of "The Defender" to press, but hereafter it will appear on schedule time—about the 15th of the month.

Concerning Chinese.

A plan having been announced to unite for the purpose of preventing Chinese and Japanese from obtaining property in a certain section of Berkeley, Cal., Rev. J. M. Riddle of that town recently spoke very strongly against such a proposed scheme, declaring that "such treatment and discrimination is not only shorn of all elements of justice and right, but is pregnant with base selfishness, destructive to American ideals of manhood rights and a travesty upon fair play, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

* * *

According to any small boy, it takes some Chinese firecrackers to properly celebrate July 4th; China has indeed had reason to be glad of "Independence Day" in the United States.

本報護持公理之旨趣

〔伸公理會總理黃超五稟〕

嗚呼、公理者人道也、人道之神聖主義也。人果有不顧公理而逞強權者、謂之背人道、人道而敢背也、則其人之良心、猶有存焉者寡矣。故人道之盛衰、端視公理之漲縮以爲衡。

然則公理之目的地何在乎。吾聞之。天生蒸民、天賦以自由之權利、其界說曰、以不侵人之自由爲界。夫既各守其自由之界而不相侵也、則實現一平等之真相。而成爲人道之極則、所謂公理者于是乎見。由此觀之、公理者無過人類公共良心所發現之心理、其大體不外乎自由平等、其手段即在于反對強權、然以吾人今日僑寓美洲之地位而言、不求伸公理則已。如求之。霹靂第一聲、即當着手于反對強權無疑矣。何以故。吾僑今日所受不自由不平等之痛苦、類皆從逞強權之政府之官吏來。若政府若官吏之悍然敢于逞強權、雖至背人道犯公理而不顧者。又類皆從彼逞強權之排亞黨來。近者排亞之熱度日益高矣、且風起雲湧以彌滿新大陸矣、苟無力爭公理者之求一伸焉、則赫赫雷霆的強權之下、如覆巢之卵、寧有倖免、此伸公理會所由立也。

胡利律師、人道大家也、我同人親見其父子兩世、皆熱心愛助華人、主持平等自由之真正公理、不執區區自利其種族之私見、擔任義務、爲本會長年律師、更自發大願力、發起英文之護公理報、爲我華僑呼籲、一訴其痛苦于彼強權的白種民族之前、冀立于強權之地位者胥涵化沐浴乎公理之聖靈、俾豺虎有化爲祥麟之望、或者自今以後、再無有蔑人道而岐視華人苛待華人者、吾知斯報所被之影響所收之效果正甚大也。誠哉其我華僑護法之韋陀乎、〔未完〕

（案）本報以後即每期增刊華文論說一篇、發揮本報宗旨、以便中西人士、均利于購閱、事關公益、願我同胞鼎力扶持之、大局幸甚、記者識

理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier
than the Sword.



Published Monthly by

THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.

910 GRANT AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Management of C. K. Toy, Fong Sing and F. B. Worley

Endorsed by The Chinese League of Justice of America

JULY, 1911

Vol. I

No. 11

Subscription Price 35 cents a year

A Square Deal to the Chinese.

(By Capt. Robt. Dollar.)

To the Chinese Defender:

Your paper stands for a square deal to the Chinese from the American Government. That the Chinese, who under the laws of this country and by virtue of the treaty between the American and Chinese Governments, and those seeking to enter this country, have just cause for complaint against the Immigration authorities is conceded by all fair-minded men. And the various commercial bodies in San Francisco have, after thorough and careful investigation, arrived at this conclusion. The various petitions, protests and letters recently sent to Washington abundantly testify that there should be a radical change in the administration of the law, and a modification of the unjust and unfair interpretation, which the officers make of the law. In fact, they are a law unto themselves.

Recently the Downtown Associa-

tion has entered a vigorous protest to President Taft, who more than once has disapproved of the actions of the local officers at Angel Island, and it is to be hoped that there will soon be a change for the better.

Yours truly,
ROBERT DOLLAR.

Happenings in China.

The Canton Y. M. C. A., not yet three years old, has raised \$60,000 for the purchase of land for its new building.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's output for a week, recently, amounted to 29,180 tons, and the sales during the same period to 28,042 tons.

The Grand Council of China has proposed the reinstatement of Wu Ting Fang, the ex-Minister to Washington, to his former post, with a view to improving relations between China and the United States.

A well-known German statesman is advocating that Germans learn the Chinese language, as the learning of it was a sacrifice that would be rewarded a thousand-fold. His observations have attracted great attention.

When the Chinese cruiser Hai Chi recently anchored at Shanghai, it was noticed that many of the bluejackets who went ashore had discarded their queues. They appeared much more business-like.

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F., CAL.



DEAR DOCTOR:

After suffering for a number of years from Bright's Disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,

HECTOR BEAULA.

1032 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

DR. WONG—DEAR SIR:

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

Dr. WONG HIM

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,
2273 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p.m.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET

Bet. Gough and Octavia

San Francisco

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs Post Cards Stereopticon Views

HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE
INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS, ETC.

960 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

THE WAH FUNG CURIO CO.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail

Oriental Art Goods

CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

1716 BROADWAY

Opposite the Brown Palace Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO

"Anti-Chinese" Ravings.

Once again has the editor of a magazine called "Comfort" run amuck over the question of what he terms the "Yellow Peril from Asia." It seems, with him, to be an annual outbreak similar to spring fever, and, as in spring fever, his vital forces seem to be weakened and his better judgment misled. He puts down as facts foolish nonsense, and then tries to reason out impossible conclusions.

First, he says that the Chinese are increasing in numbers in this country, caused by reason of flagrant evasions of the exclusion laws by those who are importing them illegally. Now figures prove the contrary and facts show that he is on the wrong tack. Furthermore, Union Labor men, whose cause he is evidently trying to champion, are in charge of the enforcement of the immigration laws, and if the violations are so flagrant as he claims why doesn't he complain to "head-quarters?" Were he to do so he might receive figures which would destroy all the efficiency of his arguments.

Next he describes the Chinese quarters in all the large cities in this country as moral and physical plague spots, containing indescribable filth, vice and immorality, and which cater, he says, as centers for the spread of the most loathsome disease and ruin among white people, and he cites San Francisco as an example of the oldest "Chinatown." Evidently he hasn't been near San Francisco's Chinatown for many years, else he would know that the only immorality that he would see is that of the "underworld" residents ordered to carry on their "trade" in that locality by the city authorities, and composed of nearly every race EXCEPT ASIATICS. He would have a hard time finding the "indescribable filth," and he would find many of the Chinese homes there to be cleaner than many of those of some of the European

immigrants. He, indeed, has another guess coming.

Proceeding in his mad flight, he tells how it is impossible to change their religion, and how they practice "shocking heathen religious ceremonies" in America? These statements are so foolish on their face that they hardly need being called attention to. Evidence to the contrary is overwhelming—for it would be no trouble at all to point out true Christianity converts in such numbers as to overwhelmingly show the falsity of his statements. And as to the "shocking heathen religious ceremonies," we fail to know of anything which can at all be called "shocking," though we have heard of ceremonies of other nations which would come much nearer that term.

And so he proceeds with mis-statements and lurid pictures taken from his fervid and feverish imagination—for they exist nowhere in reality in America. Finally we reach the reason of his ravings, namely, that he doesn't want the exclusion law changed, but wants it broadened. He wants the American people to become absolutely subservient to the Union Labor people, so that they can't get any other labor except Union men and at whatever prices the Unions may dictate. That seems to us to be a form of slavery almost as bad as that from which he says he would have us escape. We know one thing, and that is that the Pacific Coast to-day needs Chinese labor to a greater extent than Chinese labor needs the Pacific Coast work. Shortage of available labor is becoming very acute in the West, and more Chinese laborers are most urgently needed there and elsewhere in this country. But be that as it may, if the opponents of Chinese labor have to go so far as to write such "fairy tales" as the editor of Comfort is doing in order to win their point, it shows indeed that their cause is a weak one. If the truth won't hold, they had better admit defeat, for defeated they surely will be eventually.

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

Leading Chinese Bazaar

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares

601-611 GRANT AVE.

California Street Car

SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.



Dr. KING CHOW

CHINESE DOCTOR

With HONG SHU DRUG CO.

Will cure the most complicated cases. His skill is well known. When others have given your case up as hopeless, give him a trial.

Office Hours: 10-12 A. M., 2 to 8 P. M., Sunday, 12 to 3.

1752 GEARY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

籌安

寶號鄉先生台鑒敬啓者本埠之護公理報乃舊歲仲公理會律師富冷堅胡利君所創撰以英文月出一册其自肩義務不受工金將我華僑無辜被虐受苦情狀詳細錄登加以公理之評論每月印二千五百册分送東來游客俾知公是公非令虐我者知所畏忌助我者有所取材誠善舉也同人偉之計其每月所費印工紙料郵票函件等項約須三四十金仲公理會曾兩次撥款資助惜每月收入報費告白等欸仍未敷支因特修函佈告仰 各界同志留心協助或勸同人多閱或多購送與西人或惠登告白皆所費無幾而於大局獲益良多且此報得有資本綿綿繼續出版也 倘貴埠遇有案件合於登報者仰即將案內實據賜函示知以增廣見聞爲禱統候

介紹人

同源總局林漢基 仲公理會鄺 湘
中華會館黃史香 大同日報唐現昌
總領事署歐陽祺 中西日報陳植石
華商總會林華耀 世界日報梁 杰
耶教聯會陳榮生 少年日報陳述儒

全啓

護公理報編輯所在大埠都板街九百一十二號樓富冷堅胡利律師公辦房所有函件直寄至該處或寄交各報館轉致亦可報價每月一册每年十二册收銀三毛五仙郵費在內賜登告白價亦相宜

News Notes.

Toy Young, a prominent Chinese merchant of Portland, Oregon, is constructing a 4-story brick and concrete building there. The ground floor will have 8 stores, and the upstairs will contain 50 rooms for dwelling purposes. This will make one more substantial building to Portland's new and improved Chinatown section.

Gen. Samuel Backus has been named by President Taft as the new Commissioner of Immigration for the Port of San Francisco. He is a man of wide experience, having formerly been postmaster at San Francisco. Under his charge immigration affairs at San Francisco should reach a high state of efficiency.

A son of the late Rev. Jee Gam of San Francisco has been appointed by the Chinese Government to investigate the causes of the recent plague and famine troubles in China and to make report.

The Labor Unions of California have been urging the fruit packers to employ only white help. The packers say that they are short of help even when they employ all the Orientals they can secure in addition to all of the white help available. One remedy would be to have the officers of the Asiatic Exclusion League get to work in a packing house and see for themselves what shortage of labor really means; sitting in their headquarters, with their salary coming in regularly from the wages of the Union men they control, they don't appreciate what labor problems really are.

In a recent San Francisco newspaper subscription contest, the winner of one of the prizes was F. Tong, connected with one of the San Francisco Chinese bazaars.

The Chinese of San Francisco and vicinity made a good showing in the recent Sunday School Convention. They sent delegates, took part in the exercises, were well represented on the afternoon devoted to interna-

tional work, and had many in line in the great "Bible" parade held on the San Francisco streets.

The Crusade Against Opium.

The war against opium and its use is meeting with marked success in China itself. While many of the prominent Chinese have all along done what they could to aid in this fight, heretofore those in official life have not given the encouragement they should and could. But as the attention of the people is being called to such viceroys as are doing their duty, and especial attention called to those who connive at vice, better results are in sight.

The younger generation in China have fairly well shaken off the shackles of the opium habit, and it is believed in about two years the use of opium will be restricted to but the confirmed slaves of the habit.

After the first of next year the planting of opium seed and the smoking of it will be under strict watch and contrary to the law.

The great curse of China is gradually being lifted, and the English societies which have fought so hard are indeed to be congratulated for the excellent work they have accomplished. There is still more to be done before victory is complete, but with such a good start success seems assured.

Do Orientals Acquire Patriotism?— Read This!

In Sacramento, California, the Japanese and Hindoos employed in the large pear orchards refused to get out and work on the Fourth of July, though they have never yet shown any hesitancy about working on Sunday. But no work on Independence Day—not for them. As they were firm in their decision, there was nothing else to be done but to allow their patriotism to have full vent in such celebrating as they deemed appropriate. Incidentally, may we remark, many American laborers worked all day on the Fourth of July!

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN
MATTERS CONCERNING
CHINESE**

**Send In Your Subscription To
THE CHINESE DEFENDER
35c a Year and Worth It**

DR. ONG TING SHEW

Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitarium

**Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese
Herbs, over 1000 varieties being
used.**

11-13 BRENHAM PLACE

San Francisco

California

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

**Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Scholars**

910 GRANT AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO,

CAL.

**When Next in San Francisco Try a
Meal at the**

NEW CANTON RESTAURANT

Newly Renovated and Enlarged

564 GRANT AVE.

Near Cor. of California St.

San Francisco - - - Cal.

The Future of China.

A recent number of The Outlook contains some interesting articles concerning the future of China, written by two writers who have spent many years of their lives in China and are well acquainted with the conditions there.

One of the writers, Mr. Jameson, has a good word for the Chinese as a business man. Says he: "As bankers, merchants, contractors, etc., they are a success from both a commercial and an ethical standpoint; no people are commercially more honest or have a more exalted idea of the sacredness of a contract, either written, verbal or merely implied, than the Chinese merchant, banker or contractor of any kind." Mr. Jameson, however, states that when a Chinese business becomes a corporation under the guidance of a board of directors, the company is no longer a success, and from such instances as this Mr. Jameson infers that he doubts their capacity for greater undertakings.

Mr. Jameson declares that the great trouble in China is the lack of natural leaders, and that the Chinese have no confidence in any of the so-called revolutionary leaders, as not one of them has shown any ability beyond that of getting money from the people and spending it abroad. A strong leader of character and ability—one who could instill into the people the necessity of loyalty and of looking to the future for financial returns—would be the salvation of China; Mr. Jameson believes that Japan will be the master mind to take charge.

The other writer, Mr. Kennan, disagrees with Mr. Jameson as to the ideas of the Japanese to take hold of China, and he likens the situation to that of the attitude of the United States towards Cuba. If Japan ever does take over China, it will be in response to pressure of a manifest destiny. But in the meantime a real Chinese leader may arise, who will lead his people on to successful self-government.

The Chinese Division of New York's Independence Day Parade.

The Chinese division of New York's Independence Day parade attracted a great deal of attention and brought forth much favorable comment. Many people gained a new idea of the Chinese race, and found them to be full of humor and life.

An American brass band and a company of Chinese soldier-boys in khaki led their division, and the boys showed that they were well drilled. The end of the Chinese division comprised a company of old-time Chinese troops, appropriately dressed in ancient costumes, and armed with old-time weapons which proved of great interest to the spectators. A dragon a block long was a feature of the division, as also were Chinese in all descriptions of Chinese dress, and though the weather was anything but suited to parading, they managed to go through all sorts of antics in regular Chinese actor style, and they made a decided hit with the spectators.

The Health of China.

Dr. R. M. Edwards, of the Harvard University medical branch, is endeavoring to work his way into notoriety by declaring that China is a menace to the health of the world and that "every ship which sails from a Chinese port is a possible carrier of cholera, bubonic plague and even leprosy to the outside world."

Americans who have lived in Asia and who have first-hand information of the conditions existing there do not take Dr. Edwards' statements as "gospel truth." No doubt there is a certain danger from disease in certain of the congested quarters, but not to the alarming extent that Dr. Edwards would make out. And as to the danger from ships coming from Oriental ports, what has become of all the sanitary work that has been in progress for so many years and what of the inspection at Oriental ports which is always made of every ship leaving? Have those

engaged in such work merely been wasting their time? We think Dr. Edwards is very unnecessarily alarmed—or else he should know better.

Approves of Chinese and of Chinese Trade.

Mr. W. D. Downs, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of Denver, has recently returned from a trip around the world. Mr. Downs spent considerable time in China and Japan, and had many experiences which he will long remember—particularly in Japan where he was arrested because he took some harmless pictures within the "prohibited area"; but he also had honors of many kinds thrust upon him while in Japan to help counter-balance his arrest there.

But Mr. Downs is particularly impressed with the Chinese people, and with the outlook for trade with China by America. Speaking through the Denver Republican, Mr. Downs says: "Make the most of the Chinese, but waste no more time on the Japanese. An American cannot engage in business successfully in Japan; he is squeezed out sooner or later, and the government takes a hand in the squeezing if necessary.

"The Chinese I met impressed me as being very sincere. They are awakening very rapidly and are susceptible to trade argument and conviction. I am heartily in favor of cultivating the Chinese commerce, which is increasing in volume every month. We had the good fortune to associate with Prince Chin on the long trans-Siberian railway trip to St. Petersburg. He was traveling in his private car to the coronation at London and associated with the Americans on the train freely."

Mr. Downs' opinion that it would pay the business men of this country to pay less attention to Japan and cultivate the Chinese and their trade more, seems indeed to be the prevailing sentiment of all returning travelers from the Orient—particularly the business men.

●●書壁家思將軍當海關總員

傳曰。古之爲關也將以禦暴。今之爲關也將以爲暴。此古今關吏之大凡也。美何獨不然。美爲民權憲政之國。關稅之鈎稽。或不如吾國之苛細煩擾。惟屬於外人入境問題之關吏。在我國人一方面視之。不祇苛細煩擾己也。所不敢施於別國人者。悍然無所顧忌。而獨施之於我國請關欲入之人。是直全無人道也。此又美國辦理我國人入境事務之關吏。先後惟一之心傳。一若不如是。則有忝關吏之職份也。

關之有總員也。有監督屬員之責任。有表率屬員之資望。有黜陟屬員之權能。而分屬下僚者脂韋逢迎之性質。莫不仰上峰之意旨。是故上而仁慈者歟。下雖鷙悍亦不敢逞。否則羣虎狼出而噬人矣。我華商迭次要求。我國人曾倡抵制。豈好爲是呼號奔走哉。則關吏之迫而爲此也。我國人之請關入美所遇關吏。向少通融者。前尙附屬於稅務司時也。當總員者有戾愼。自別爲部署而後。近則有那思。雖非過爲寬大。不顧部章。間則尙存公道。差強人意也。均受工黨之排擠退。則謂海關之權大半操於工黨可也。

壁家思將軍。奉派當丁注埃崙海關總員。行將接代視事矣。據西商之言曰。該將軍之膺此任也。能照公道優待來美華人否。非所知也。惟工黨排斥之。商會故力挽之。將軍老成多閱歷。厚重之氣。諒不如少年之輕薄也。彼西商之常欲結好於我國人也。利我國之利權也。爲商務也。將軍行將履任矣。祈毋負西商之所屬望也。然毋令我國人嘆美國之關亦爲暴也。是則本記者之所默禱也。

理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier
than the Sword.



Published Monthly by

**THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.**

910 GRANT AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Management of C. K. Toy, Fong Sing and F. B. Worley

Endorsed by The Chinese League of Justice of America

AUGUST, 1911

Vol. I

No. 12

Subscription Price 35 cents a year

Ethics of Union Laborism.

By an American Political Economist
(Written for The Chinese Defender,
by Dr. Thos. B. Wilson).

The Chinese Peril, the Japanese Peril, the Hindu Peril, and the Asiatic Peril generally, are affording some—a few—of the people of the United States a theme for spectacular political oratory and rhetorical rubbish, but these same people in their partisan and clannish blindness refuse to see a greater peril to their democratic institutions in the spread and increasing tyranny of their labor organizations. Not in all Asia would one see the spectacle of organized or unorganized labor levying a tax upon itself aggregating \$500,000 to hire men to employ the doubtful machinery of the technicalities of the written laws of the land to defeat the administration of justice for the crimes of murder and arson sub-

stantially confessed to by the perpetrators. No such degradation of the sublime principles of the American Declaration of Independence would ever be tolerated in even pagan China, egotistical and self-sufficient Japan or in superstitious Hindustan.

God forbid that the labor of Asia should ever organize on the basis of American labor unionism, which rests upon the underlying principles of Russian socialism, Italian anarchism, and French communism, a combination of political and social fallacies which separately and collectively were anathematized by the prophets of Jehovah and of Allah and by the Apostles of the Lord Christ, because such theories of political and social government were unmoral in thought and purpose, and hostile to ethical culture and religion by the masses. But perhaps it is because the "soul of things" in American labor unionism was denounced in the ages ago by Asiatic religionists, philosophers and moralists that the labor organizations of the United States are so hostile to Asiatic immigration, for there is no system of religion or ethics in the United States that makes for the betterment of the soul of man, here or hereafter, that did not come to the world from the Heart of the Father through Asiatic sources. The same is true

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F., CAL.



DEAR DOCTOR:

After suffering for a number of years from Bright's Disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,

HECTOR BEAULA.

1032 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

DR. WONG—DEAR SIR:

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

Dr. WONG HIM

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,
2273 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p.m.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET

Bet. Gough and Octavia

San Francisco

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs Post Cards Stereopticon Views

HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE
INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS, ETC.

960 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

THE WAH FUNG CURIO CO.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail

Oriental Art Goods

CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

1716 BROADWAY

Opposite the Brown Palace Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO

of America's most comprehensive synthetical and analytical philosophies, its sciences, its art and its expressions of mechanical genius.

But the "Asiatic Peril" is unwilling to accept the ethical, moral or political standards of the labor unions of the United States as representing the moral sense, culture, or the real civilization of America, and if it would not offend these organized haters of Asiatics too much, I would call their attention to the wise words of one of China's greatest scholars and philosophers: "As ye sow, so ye reap."

Senator Dillingham's Immigration Bill.

Senator Dillingham, former chairman of the Senate committee on Immigration and of the Joint Immigration Commission, has introduced in the Senate a bill which will radically change the present immigration laws, and which will bring the matter of Chinese exclusion under the general immigration law. It will repeal the present Chinese exclusion law except that part prohibiting a Chinese person to citizenship.

As the bill applies to all immigrants it is to that extent fairer than the present laws which now, in their worst features, apply to Chinese only. The enforcement of Senator Dillingham's measure would be entrusted to boards of special inquiry appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; such boards are now appointed by the Immigration Commissioners at the different ports.

The bill would exclude from the United States such "persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States by naturalization," exempting government officials, travelers and members of the higher professions, etc. It would also exclude male aliens over 16 years of age who are unable to read or write in some language or dia-

lect, when physically capable of doing so, etc. It also provides for immigration stations at interior points so as to more widely distribute immigrants.

This bill would bar out Japanese and Hindoos and such Orientals as are not eligible to become citizens by naturalization.

The Unjust "Raker" Immigration Bill.

As we go to press, Congressman Raker of California has introduced a bill which, if passed, would be the most unjust exclusion law ever attempted by the United States. Many of its features are the same as have been advocated by Commissioner-General of Immigration Keefe, and which were commented upon by the "Defender" some months ago when Mr. Keefe first broached them. He has evidently now got Congressman Raker to do his bidding, and evidently Congressman Raker is not adverse to becoming the shining light of the Anti-Asiatic Immigration League.

The bill calls for a new registration of Chinese, and of all persons of Asiatic descent—so that now the Japanese and other Oriental nations as well as Chinese are to suffer for their unfortunate parentage! To procure such a certificate of registration they must make proof of their right to be here; if such proof is not convincing to such officer as the commissioner-general of immigration (who by the way is a Union man) may have appointed, back they must go to their native country. The thumb-print system, which the immigration office used for a while but finally abandoned when its worthlessness was evidenced, is also to be included in the registration.

But listen to this:—If a minister of the gospel, merchant, teacher, author or any of the exempt classes, who may have registered or entered

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

Leading Chinese Bazaar

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares

601-611 GRANT AVE.

California Street Car

SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.



Dr. KING CHOW

CHINESE DOCTOR

With HONG SHU DRUG CO.

Will cure the most complicated cases. His skill is well known. When others have given your case up as hopeless, give him a trial.

Office Hours: 10-12 A. M., 2 to 8 P. M., Sunday, 12 to 3.

1752 GEARY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

需安

寶號鄉先生台鑒敬啓者本埠之護公理報乃舊歲仲公理會律師富冷堅胡利君所創撰以英文月出一册其自肩義務不受工金將我華僑無辜被虐受苦情狀詳細錄登加以公理之評論每月印二千五百册分送東來游客俾知公是公非令虐我者知所畏忌助我者有所取材誠善舉也同人偉之計其每月所費印工紙料郵票函件等項約須三四千金仲公理會曾兩次撥款資助惜每月收入報費告白等欸仍未敷支因特修函佈告仰各界同志留心協助或勸同人多閱或多購送與西人或惠登告白皆所費無幾而於大局獲益良多且此報得有資本綿綿繼續出版也倘貴埠遇有案件合於登報者仰即將案內實據賜函示知以增廣見聞爲禱統候

介紹人

同濟總局林漢基 仲公理會鄺淵
中華會館黃史香 大同日報唐慶昌
總領事署歐陽祺 中西日報陳國石
華商總會林華耀 世界日報梁杰
耶教聯會陳樂生 少年日報陳達儒

全啓

護公理報編輯所在大埠都板街九百一十一號樓寓冷堅胡利律師公辦房所有函件直寄至該處或寄交各報館轉致亦可報費每月一册每年十二册收銀三毛五仙郵費在內賜登告白價亦相宜

the United States as such member of exempt class, and who at any future time, either through loss of his position, failure of his business, or any other cause, may be compelled to do manual labor, he shall upon doing such manual labor be deported! In other words, if a merchant should happen to have his store burned and lose all his property and should thereupon do manual labor for any time no matter how limited to keep from starvation, HE WOULD THEREUPON IMMEDIATELY BE CLASSED AS A LABORER AND BE DEPORTED! In other words, IT IS NO LONGER TO BE CONSIDERED HONEST TO WORK TO MAKE A LIVING! And a United States Congressman, in a country where freedom, justice, humanity and all the rest of it are considered to hold sway, introduces such a bill and predicts that it will pass. Of course it has the backing of the immigration department—it is so near to what Commissioner Keefe said was to be done as to make us almost feel that he planned it himself. It would indeed speak volumes for the cause of justice in the United States should it pass!

It has worried the Immigration authorities tremendously that as matters now are they cannot deport any Chinese that they wish without first having a hearing in Court. A Court hearing in such cases is always fair and impartial, and that being so, why should the Immigration authorities object to such? But they do, and they evidently would greatly rejoice to see this new measure pass, as they would then be, in every way, "a law unto themselves" as Capt. Dollar said in our last number.

We submit, in conclusion, that this "Raker" bill is unjust, and unfair in nearly every particular, and we ask the friends of Chinese ail over the United States to make a strong protest against it through their Congressman or through the

most influential sources at their command. Especially do we ask the various Church bodies to take action on the matter. **STRIKE—AND STRIKE HARD!**

Concerning Chinese.

M. Harry Ding, a Chinese student at the University of Oregon, has been attracting much attention by his ability as a soloist. He has a rich baritone voice and made a hit with the College Glee Club.

The Liverpool Chief of Police in commenting upon the Chinese section in Liverpool, said of the Chinese that "he does not get drunk and does not beat his women, which is more than can be said of the native (Liverpool) suitor."

Mr. J. Arnold, U. S. Consul General at Amoy, China, who is in this country at present, says that if the business men of the United States who want trade with China would send out pamphlets of their business for distribution in the Orient, it would help matters much. He says there is but one American business house in Amoy, and that is the branch of the Standard Oil Company.

Says Mrs. Anna L. Waldo, who for many years past and until recently has been in charge of a Chinese Mission School at San Diego:—"I have learned to have a great regard for the Chinese people. I feel they are very much misunderstood by the majority of American people, and henceforth it will be my great pleasure to tell of their sterling characteristics. I think your paper will do grand work in showing the Americans the injustice that has been done to the Chinese. The boys of this Mission are such fine Christian young men and I consider them among my best friends."

The eleventh annual Chinese students' conference is being held,

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN
MATTERS CONCERNING
CHINESE**

**Send In Your Subscription To
THE CHINESE DEFENDER
35c a Year and Worth It**

DR. ONG TING SHEW

**Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitarium
Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese
Herbs, over 1000 varieties being
used.**

**11-13 BRENHAM PLACE
San Francisco California**

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

**Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Scholars**

910 GRANT AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**When Next in San Francisco Try a
Meal at the**

NEW CANTON RESTAURANT

Newly Renovated and Enlarged

564 GRANT AVE.

**Near Cor. of California St.
San Francisco - - - Cal.**

as we go to press, in San Francisco. The sessions have been very instructive and entertaining ones, and have included an address by the Chinese Consul at San Francisco, Li Ying Yew.

A track meet was held on the afternoon of the 12th inst. by the students on the University of California grounds, and was very successful. The competitors included students from Chicago, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Santa Barbara and San Francisco and vicinity, and many of the competitors wore Stanford or California University colors. The finals of a tennis championship was held at Golden Gate Park in the morning.

Apropos of the Chinese Students' Field day, the following from the "Kansas City Star" seems rather in point:—"In answer to the question, "What are the five great races of mankind?" a Chinese student replied, "The 100 yard, the hurdles, the quarter mile, the mile, and the three miles"."

The Woman's Suffrage movement in California can count some Chinese voters as converts to their doctrines, for the "Votes for Women" badge is noticeable on the coat of a number of California Chinese.

Our Anniversary Number.

With this number, The Chinese Defender completes its first year of existence. We propose to make the anniversary number next month one that will be worth while. Watch out for it, and we would particularly ask our friends who can give us any items concerning Chinese in any part of the world that would interest our readers, to send them in to us at once, so that our anniversary number will be the most interesting one we have ever issued.

本報護持公理之旨趣

續

(仲公理
會總理 超五)

審是。則本報旨趣。固以護持公理爲主。欲護持公理。因不得不排斥強權。誠以強權與公理。立于絕對的之反對地位。強權伸進一分。即公理縮退一分。如傳電之機。有響斯應。其不相容也如此。非本報好爲多事。故與排亞的主義挑戰也。此本報出世之苦心。當亦爲全世界主持公理之仁人君子所共諒者也。

世界人類皆平等。此美國立國之公言也。華人。何獨非人類乎。又安有表示華人不能與美國人平等之證據者。或曰。華人重保守。循祖國風俗。不與彼同化。彼故妒之。記者曰。誠然。華人保守性質。頗強于別種。然吾見夫彼白種之各國民衆。移家美國。入美籍。經營工商。而其家庭社會之間。尙純用彼祖國儀式。甚且有不通英文者。如此諸類。我亦數見不鮮矣。是其不能同化于美國。直與華人何以異。胡爲不妒彼而獨妒此。

不獨此也。開闢蠶叢之初。築鐵路。治田畝。使荒蕪萬里之新大陸。變爲今日之黃金莊嚴世界。我華人固有大功焉。胡爲昔則召之使來。今乃揮之使去。我華工又安能無冤死狗烹之戚也。

美以合衆立國。于白種各民族。均歡迎之。而獨歧視華人。且從而苛待之。辱戮之。悍然敢犯天下之大不韙。立約以禁之。議例之議員。例外生例。不惜日益日增以求繁密。行例之關員。例外行意。不惜穿鑿以求苛細。勢不至剝絕美洲華人足跡不止。雖天下非之。彼不恤也。嗚呼。合衆之謂何。種界之私見。又安可諱也。

是故。禁例者。最爲美國苛待華人之大端。其違背公理。亦以苛細之禁例爲最甚。夫禁之則亦已耳。獨奈何其苛細也。故吾人即以攻擊不合公理之苛禁爲最力。外乎此者。其有妄逞強權。無辜而殘殺。無端而凌辱苛逼。不以公道待華人。如曩年紐約梁林案之風潮者。本報皆當根據公理以排斥之。不以強權爲可畏。庶使人類平等之義。昭然煥發于人心。我華人或可以得平等之待遇耳。由此言之。即謂本報爲華僑全體之機關報可也。此胡利律師之苦心也。謂爲人道大家。誰曰不宜。

(完)

Helping the Famine Refugees in China.

The Defender had the pleasure a few months ago of publishing an account of the recent famine in Northern China, written by Mr. Joseph Bailie of Nanking, China, and an instructor in the University there. Mr. Bailie has since been hard at work on a plan to help the refugees for the future, and at a meeting held by him with the heads of the Merchants' Guilds, he set forth his plan as follows:

"After some formalities, I complimented them on the good work that they were doing, but I said they were not going to the root of the matter. The people they assisted had their lives saved, it was true, but to-morrow and next year, what? They said they had no power, that the draining of the district from which those refugees came was in the hands of the officials. But I said "Why not use the money that is being spent in putting these poor on some of the unused lands around the city? While they are being fed, they might just as well be breaking up the waste land and planting it and in that way they could have food coming out of the earth? This land could be made over to them on certain terms and instead of being a drain upon the community in the future, they would be themselves producers."

Mr. Bailie finally succeeded in forming, with his own classes as the organizers, a Relief Work Society. He has obtained the consent of the officials to buy certain vacant public lands for the society at the rate of about 16 acres for \$2.50 gold; he has figured that the average rate of setting up a family of five or six, permanently (and in a substantial manner, will be about \$57 gold, which will include the land at \$2.50 gold, house with door that shuts at \$2.50 gold, 25 weeks' rice, three comforters, clothing for two adults at \$2.50, clothing for

three children at \$2.25, kitchen and farming utensils, and seeds—and all of this can be provided for about \$57 gold. This will take a family from destitution and enable them in a manner to be independent and place them where they can pay a just rent, and inside of three years after being set up pay back to the Society all that has been spent on them. In this way the society will be self-perpetuating.

Says Mr. Bailie:—"We do not pretend to be able to set millions on their feet, but we want to start a few model colonies which can be imitated by others. We shall include road building. We shall bring some seed from the U. S. A., and also, in some cases, import fruit trees. The \$57 will not all be spent at once, but will be spread out over eight months."

Here is a good and sincere work, and one which will be of lasting good to some of China's poor. It needs the help of the philanthropic people of the United States. Not only would cash be welcomed, but contributions of seeds, fruit trees, farming utensils (if sent prepaid) etc., would all be of great help to Mr. Bailie in this humanitarian enterprise. The "Defender" would be pleased to put any who feel inclined to contribute in communication with Mr. Bailie or those interested in the work. It might be stated that Mr. Bailie was one of the starters of the Anti-opium League.

Killed by a Policeman.

The Chinese Six Companies have been much stirred up by the shooting of a Chinese by a detective in Salt Lake City recently. The police were making a raid for opium at the store of Louie Loi, and during the progress of the raid the policeman shot Louie Loi and killed him. The attorney for the Six Companies has been authorized to take up the matter with the Salt Lake City authorities to the end that the slayer be vigorously prosecuted.

理
報

護
公

The Pen is Mightier than the Sword.



Published Monthly by

**THE
CHINESE DEFENDER CO.**

910 GRANT AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Management of C. K. Toy, Fong Sing and F. B. Worley

Endorsed by The Chinese League of Justice of America

SEPTEMBER, 1911

Vol. 2 No. 1

Subscription Price 35 cents a year

Is Chinese Labor "Cheap Labor"?

(Written for The Defender by Mr.
Edward M. Spearman.)

Have you ever tried to hire any Chinese labor? Well I have, and from henceforth I want to protest against the use of the term "cheap labor" with reference to Chinese labor. In the first place, one has to do considerable searching to find any available Chinese laborers, and then, when they are found, the terms of compensation demanded are alarmingly high and would not ordinarily be considered were it not for the fact that Chinese labor is generally the most dependable and satisfactory labor obtainable.

Chinese cooks probably lead the list as to high wages; the worth of a Chinese cook is well known—not only to the mistress of the house or the proprietor of the hotel, but to the cook himself, and he has no compunctions in demanding (and also in getting) "all that the traffic will bear." Chinese helpers around docks and produce houses ask for

and get as much as the white assistants, as also do the culinary assistants in hotels and boarding houses. Saloon porters—wherever the saloon keeper dares to hire Chinese in defiance of labor exclusion leagues and the like—get even more than the Slavonians who take their places when a change has to be made by order of a union, for the Chinese will do better and more satisfactory work.

Chinese farm hands are more costly than any other Asiatic labor; it is almost impossible to get suitable white help on the farms, and when a satisfactory man is found he demands very high wages; but a Chinese farm hand of today gets about the same as a white farm hand of a number of years ago used to get; it is by no means "cheap" labor.

Chinese laundrymen ought to get fairly good wages, for the boss of the laundry charges enough these days to pay good wages, for Chinese laundry work is nowhere near as cheap as it was say 6 or 7 years ago. While the helpers in Chinese stores do not get very high wages, in most every case they have a share of some kind in the store, which, when received at the end of the year and counted in with their monthly wages, makes a very satisfactory amount for their labor performed.

No, any one who tells me that Chinese labor is "cheap labor" has got to "show me."

THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1909.

DR. WONG HIM, 1268 O'FARRELL STREET, S. F., CAL.



DEAR DOCTOR:

After suffering for a number of years from Bright's Disease and Stomach Trouble, I came to you for an examination and treatment. Your diagnosis of my case by simply feeling the pulse gave confidence and after taking your herb treatment for a few months I am entirely well and free from pain. Faithfully yours,

HECTOR BEAULA.

1032 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1910.

DR. WONG—DEAR SIR:

For three or four years I suffered with nervous gastritis of the stomach, kidney and liver trouble. I could not eat potatoes, bread or any starch foods for months and was at death's door. I did not care to take Chinese herbs, but was compelled to, as I could not receive any relief from any other source. After a few months I was entirely cured and can eat all kinds of food, even starchy food, for which I tender you my sincere thanks.

Dr. WONG HIM

MRS. ELIZABETH KLUBER,
2273 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p.m.

1268 O'FARRELL STREET

Bet. Gough and Octavia

San Francisco

T. B. L. PHOTO STUDIO

Photographs Post Cards Stereopticon Views

HEADQUARTERS FOR ANYTHING IN THE PICTURE LINE
INTERESTING CHINESE VIEWS, ETC.

960 Grant Avenue

San Francisco, Cal.

THE WAH FUNG CURIO CO.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail

Oriental Art Goods

CLOISSONNE, SATSUMA, PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

1716 BROADWAY

Opposite the Brown Palace Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO

News Notes Concerning Chinese.

Seventy-three Chinese students arrived from China recently on the steamer Persia, being Government scholars which the Chinese Government are sending over to this country to finish their educations, and the expense for which comes from the \$11,000,000 Boxer indemnity fund. Of these seventy-three, sixty-one will receive postgraduate courses at American universities, and two of the number being women students. The women students can boast of being the first women students to be sent by the Chinese Government to American colleges. Said Mrs. Koa, one of the women students: "I believe that the future possibilities of the Chinese women are as great as those of any other country, and you may be assured that we Chinese women have the interests of our homes and country at heart as much as have the women of any other country."

Chinese athletes, for the first time in athletic history, will compete at the Stockholm Olympic games in 1912. The students of the University of Shanghai have been coached for a number of years past by an Englishman in track and field sports.

The Washington census returns show that the population of Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands has decreased by almost 5,000 during the last ten years. The 1910 returns show 21,681 Chinese in Hawaii, and 79,789 Japanese.

The Chinese boys of San Francisco have been a very interesting feature during the receptions given to the boys' club from Australia, which recently arrived at San Francisco. The white uniforms, gorgeous banners and excellent drum corps of the Chinese boys won considerable admiration from the spectators.

American Merchants' Opinions of Chinese Merchants.

From Moore-Watson Dry Goods Co., one of the leading wholesale dry goods houses of San Francisco:

"It affords us very much pleas-

ure to state that we enjoy quite a considerable volume of business from the Chinese merchants of this and other Pacific Coast cities.

"It is always gratifying to us to testify that we have no class of customers with whom our dealings are more pleasant or more satisfactory. The losses that we suffer through bad accounts made with the Chinese are infinitesimal, and cases of dishonesty almost unknown."

From Norton & Foster, wholesale produce and commission merchants:

"We know of no class of people with whom we would rather have business dealings than with Chinese. Our business necessarily brings us in contact with many sorts and races of people, but our Chinese customers are always as satisfactory as the others, if not more so."

From the Pacific Coast Leather Co.:

"We are indeed glad to state that our experience with Chinese customers has been a very satisfactory one. We find Chinese merchants to be honest in their business dealings, and we always appreciate a Chinese account."

Chinese in Great Britain.

Dr. Hope, Medical Officer of the City of Liverpool, states, in a report filed last month, the following as to the condition of the Chinese lodging houses in Liverpool:

"The Chinese lodging houses, which have for many years been visited regularly by day and by night, are exceedingly well kept, clean and orderly, notwithstanding that most of the properties are very old. Overcrowding is extremely rare. The Chinese as a rule pay every regard to sanitary requirements, and the children of the married Chinese are always well clad and cared for, and very kindly treated."

At the University of London there was recently held a "Universal Races Congress." Dr. Wu Ting Fang told of the improvements in China in harmony with the desire of reform. Dr. Gilbert Reid, during his remarks, said that China earnest-

SING CHONG CO., Inc.

Leading Chinese Bazaar

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

Ebony Furniture, Silks and Linens, Porcelain Wares

601-611 GRANT AVE.

California Street Car

SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.



Dr. KING CHOW

CHINESE DOCTOR

With HONG SHU DRUG CO.

Will cure the most complicated cases. His skill is well known. When others have given your case up as hopeless, give him a trial.

Office Hours: 10-12 A. M., 2 to 8 P. M., Sunday, 12 to 3.

1752 GEARY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

籌安

寶號鄉先生台鑒敬啓者本埠之護公理報乃舊歲仲公理會律師富冷堅胡利君所創撰以英文月出一册其自肩義務不受工金將我華僑無辜被虐受苦情狀詳細錄登加以公理之評論每月印二千五百册分送東來游客俾知公是非令虐我者知所畏忌助我者有所取材誠善舉也同人偉之計其每月所費印工紙料郵票函件等項約須三四十金仲公理會曾兩次撥款資助惜每月收入報費告白等欸仍未敷支因特修函佈告仰各界同志留心協助或勸同人多閱或多購送與西人或惠登告白皆所費無幾而於大局獲益良多且此報得有資本綿綿繼續出版也倘貴埠遇有案件合於登報者仰即將案內實據賜函示知以增廣見聞爲禱統候

介紹人

同源總局林漢基

仲公理會鄺湘

中華會館黃史香

大同日報唐瓊昌

總領事署歐陽誠

中西日報陳緒石

華商總會林華耀

世界日報梁杰

耶教聯合陳樂生

少年日報陳達儒

護公理報編輯所在大埠都板街九百一十一號樓高冷堅胡利律師公辦所有函件直寄至該處或寄交各報館轉致亦可報價每月一册每年十二册收銀三毛五仙郵費在內賜登告白價亦相宜

全啓

ly desired peace, mediation and arbitration on every question. But among the most interesting speakers was Mrs. Archibald Little, who has spent twenty years in China. She said: "We had insisted on going into China, Japan and Korea, and had we any right to shut the people of those countries out of our territory? Ought not a protest go from that congress to the United States and Australia asking for fair play for the Chinese working man, the most honest, law-abiding, and sober working man in the world?"

Two Chinese who were recently inmates of the Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary, upon their discharge quickly collected from the Chinese of the local Christian church a sufficient sum to buy a handsome gramophone and twenty-four double records, which has been presented to the institution as a mark of appreciation of the kind treatment accorded the Chinese at the hospital. The Chinese had heard that a gramophone was greatly desired for the hospital, so that their gift was doubly appreciated.

Chinese 'Students' Alliance Conference.

Chinese students from colleges in all parts of the United States assembled at Princeton, New Jersey, last month, on the occasion of the annual conference of the Chinese Students' Alliance. College pennants were everywhere in evidence, and the yells of the Chinese college boys sounded peculiarly like those that are so often heard from their white brethren. The young women students were entertained by the Cap and Gown Club of Princeton. Governor Woodrow Wilson made the address of welcome, and a series of athletic events wound up the conference.

The Chinese at the 1915 World's Fair.

Julian H. Arnold, the American Consul at Amoy, China, who recently stopped in San Francisco en route to his post, has made some very per-

tinent suggestions in regard to the exhibit of China at the 1915 World's Fair at San Francisco. He suggests a "Hall of Oriental Nations," where receptions and functions concerning Chinese or Oriental officials could be held. He says that China will make a showing at the coming world's fair that will surpass any that she has previously made at any other exposition.

He further says: "I would suggest that steps be taken to give the Chinese to understand that every facility will be accorded to them to land here in San Francisco, especially in connection with the Exposition, so that no fear need be entertained in that direction. There is at present something of a prejudice among the Chinese people in general against the port of San Francisco, due to so-called exclusion in past years in the execution of the exclusion act. I understand that the United States is about to send a representative to the conference at Canton and Hongkong, which is to decide whether this country shall carry on the examination work in connection with the Chinese exclusion act on the other side. This is a step in the right direction."

Mr. Bailie's Colonization Plans.

Mr. Bailie has been actively at work in connection with his plans of forming model colonies near Nanking, China, as per the account in the last issue of the Defender. He has met with a number of obstacles but is bravely persisting. It seems that the higher-up officials have prevented, for the time being, the use of any more of the "emperor's land," so for the present any land will have to be bought; the officials say that the people are not worth so much trouble.

Says Mr. Bailie: "During a recent trip I saw more vacant land than would accommodate a million people. It was all occupied before the Tai Ping rebellion and stones are piled up all over the land. Our land we now have to use is just at the southern end of this range of moun-

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN
MATTERS CONCERNING
CHINESE**

**Send In Your Subscription To
THE CHINESE DEFENDER**
35c a Year and Worth It

DR. ONG TING SHEW

Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitarium
Diseases cured exclusively by Chinese
Herbs, over 1000 varieties being
used.

11-13 BRENHAM PLACE
San Francisco California

TAI QUONG CO.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

**Chinese Books of All Kinds for
Students and Scholars**

910 GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**When Next in San Francisco Try a
Meal at the**

NEW CANTON RESTAURANT

Newly Renovated and Enlarged
564 GRANT AVE.
Near Cor. of California St.
San Francisco - - - Cal.

tains, and my hope is that if we can start a successful colony at our end, the Chinese themselves will follow suit and populate the balance. Anyway, whether they do or not, we shall do our best. I have now the land and \$600, so I shall tackle ten families to begin with. My greatest difficulty will be to prevent the soil from being washed off the mountain in floods. I hope some day to be able to introduce into this colony fruit growing, if I am able to obtain the young trees from America to begin with."

Reader—Here is your chance to help along a good cause. Supply Mr. Bailie with fruit trees or farming utensils and you will be helping along a humanitarian movement. Any contributions entrusted to Mr. Bailie's care will be judiciously expended so as to do the greatest good.

Chinese in America.

Mr. Geo. F. Seward, a trusted American official who held office in Shanghai and Peking, made the following observations in a book he published concerning Chinese Immigration:

"I found that the Chinese have been of great service to the people of the Pacific Coast; that they are still needed there but in a less important measure; that the objections which have been advanced against them are in the main unwarranted." He then quotes from those who had had business or other dealings with Chinese, one witness saying: "I would trust them (Chinese) with four, five or fifteen thousand dollars just as soon as I would any of the jobbers in the city"; and a clergyman states: "I believe the laboring classes of Chinese are less corrupting on the people here than any other class of foreigners we have." "I never saw a better population in my life," says another. Still another: "I have found them a pacific, mild and gentle people. I have always found them extremely subordinate and respectful, quiet, at-

忠告於赴會商民

(鄧翼雲稿)

美議院以拿瑪運河告成。不可無記念也。議決開萬國博覽賽會於金門。以西歷一九一五年爲開會之期。所以記念河成慶商務之發達也。照會各國。請赴會比賽。禮也。我國內地商民。其亦注視此場賽會乎。博覽賽會。所以比較工藝之良窳。攷察各國人之好嗜。介紹本國之商業。運輸本國之貨品。法至良。意至善也。我國去年。賽會之典。發軔於江甯。成效大著。莫不聞獵心喜。爭覩爲快。若獻議於我華商之前曰。子勿來。是窒人興趣。阻人進步。非仁者之言也。

雖然。曾亦思美國海關之對待我何如乎。曾亦思美國之待我赴會者有特別之取締乎。一千九百五年。美國聖壘之賽會也。我商民之標新鬥巧。細載而至者。絡繹於途。然多有貨則起卸轉運。達於會場。人則輾轉困苦。撥歸內地。蓋受港口衛生警察局之所挑剔也。人貨兩地。首尾不顧。血本隨流。思之餘痛。幸不受港口衛生警察之所吹求者。亦勒具妥實保證。每名五百美金。防完會後之或留於美也。故海關派員巡邏之。具保公司亦派員巡邏之。困於會場之圈套。不能稍越雷池一步。朝夕起居。按名冊查點。與重囚有以異乎。無異也。拒約會一舉。登高大呼。抵制美貨之風潮。遂彌天澎湃而不可遏抑。皆親嘗聖壘賽會之况味者有以助之也。河成紀念之會。西商人之稍存心道。熱心我國商業者亦嘗略及之。惟照舊辦法。美工商部已成見在胸矣。後之視今。亦猶今之視昔。豈昔不得公道之看待者。今獨得公道之看待耶。豫言之諒不嫌於臆斷也。

賽會。所以集各人之智識貢獻於社會。赴會所以吸各人之智識輸納於我國社會也。經照請而不赴。是自暴棄也。因照請而遽赴。又不免於窘辱也。無已。則惟有各商會聯稟政府照會美廷。改良看待。不然爲天下各國羞。賽會迭舉。各國尤而效之。我商民之辱。容有已時乎。我有意赴會者。盍早圖之。

tentive and rather avoiding difficulties than seeking them."

Mr. Seward sums up this portion of his book thus: "It would be difficult under these circumstances to admit that the Chinese in California may be seriously objected to as a specially vicious class of the community. They are men and have vices. But they are, as a rule in California as in China, a peaceable people, easily governed, whose forms of vice are of a less malevolent kind than those of white men, and less dangerous to the peace of a community."

And Once Again!

There is a Southern California representative of a Northwestern newspaper who is again making himself foolish. Some months ago the papers began to state that thousands of Chinese coolies were crossing the Mexican border and eluding the immigration inspectors. But attention was called to the fact that the entire United States army was on guard at the border, and the utterly absurd reports of Chinese eluding inspectors, troops and all quickly ceased.

And now they say that the Chinese, by scores and dozens (it was by the thousands during the war times!) are slipping over the border. And then follows a highly romantic account of the enormous profits that the company engineering the procedure is making, etc., etc. If all these tales of eluding the immigration officials are true, and if all the plans and ways of "eluding" are so well known, why don't the Immigration officials get busy and stop such notorious "eluding?" Or is the whole tale merely one of romance?

Affairs in China.

A conference is to be held at The Hague to consider the whole subject of the opium traffic and drug-taking by the Eastern people generally, and it would seem that

at last the exploitation of China's curse by European nations is to be stopped. The Secretary for Indian Affairs of Great Britain, Lord Morley, has pledged his word that he will endeavor to get a measure passed into law that will terminate Britain's export of Indian-grown poppy seed into China. The object of the proposed conference is to formulate a treaty between all the nations interested in this question to insure that the production of poppy seed shall cease simultaneously in all places.

In Amoy, the Chinese are making an earnest crusade against the use of opium, and its manufacture, except for export purposes, was being abandoned—so reports U. S. Consul J. Arnold.

Marked changes are to be made in the postal service of the Chinese empire. The service now extends from the Yellow Sea to Kashager, from the Amur River to the borders of Tongking, and an overland service from Peking to Lhasa is well under way. Mounted couriers are also used. The present president of the service is regarded as the most able man in China to-day, and he has made a record one can well be proud of. With increased funds and means to improve the service, he will indeed make his postal service one that any nation can be proud of.

Padding has been knocked out of estimates of the population of China by the first official census of the empire ever taken. The census was taken by families, which are averaged at five and a half persons, and on this basis the total is 329,542,000—which is a heavy discount on the popular figure of 400,000,000 heretofore always given.

To the Reader: If anything concerning Chinese happens in your home city which you think may be of interest to "Defender" readers, we hope you will remember us and let us hear from you concerning it.

